ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S

COPENHAGEN

CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,085—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1897.

INSIST UPON HAVING

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* SHANNON	4302	J. F. Jephson	27th Aug.
B.I. ROME	5845	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
M * GANGES	4252	T. F. Creery	10th "
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	
B.I. INDIA	7911	W. G. Worcester	18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4302	J. F. Jephson	25th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5304	L. H. Meule	2nd Octr.
* PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler	9th "
B.I. BRITANIA	6525	J. T. Parfitt	16th "
* SHANNON	4302	J. F. Jephson	23rd "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	30th "
M* CARTHAGE	6280	W. J. Nantes	9th Nov.
B.I. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	13th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M * proceeds to ADEN only, and Passengers transhipthere to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand luggage will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 16th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	4th Sept., 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Oct., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 395	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	Sept.
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	12th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 695

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA		4,351	21st Sept., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward Voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 25, 1897.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—84, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—2, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.
REGISTERS kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

NKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing executed. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 28th Aug., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 31st Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 26th Aug., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Basreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 2,962 tons, on or about 27th Aug.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 9th Sept.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND BEIRA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 3rd Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, and Beira, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th August, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "MUKI MARU," Captain P. Goinz, 3,312 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 31st instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 23rd August, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	De Maubeuge	3rd September
SAGHALIEN	4,049	Garbe	1st October.
YARRA	4,255	Le Colspellier	29th October.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Captain	Tons.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	Schmitz	4,259	23rd Sept., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL WHISKEY.

A GENUINE RIPE and MELLOW SPIRIT at a VERY LOW PRICE, EQUAL in MANY RESPECTS to some of the most Expensive Whiskies in the MARKET.

Per Dozen Cash	Rs.	23 8
Credit	"	26 4

SOLD ONLY BY

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.
Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Brinenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein
Germany.

TREACHER & CO.'S SPECIAL PREPARATIONS FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND DIARRHŒA, &C.

MANY years' practical experience has proved the EFFICACY of the following well-known REMEDIES, and no Household or Traveller in the East should be without a supply.

DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURES.

(Made from the Government Formula.)

These Medicines are used and recommended by the Local Government and the Health Department.

		Pints. Rs. a.	Quarts. Rs. a.
In Bottles with Opium	Cash	1 4	2 4
	Credit	1 7	2 8
Do. without "	Cash	1 0	1 8
	Credit	1 2	1 11

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.

(Astringent, Anodyne, Antispasmodic.)

In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable.

Per Bottle	Cash	As. 12 and Re. 1-4
	Credit	" 14 and " 1-7

For convenience and economy in hospitals, &c., &c., the above will be supplied in bulk at a reduction.

TREACHER'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

A safe and rapid cure in a highly concentrated and portable form. This should always be kept handy for cases of emergency, and from its portability commends itself to the notice of Travellers.

Per Bottle	Cash	Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-12
	Credit	" 1-2 and Rs. 2-0

FLUID EXTRACT OF INDIAN BAEL.

(Prepared from the Rind of the Fruit (Egle Marmelos.)

A remedial Agent of great service, especially in all stages of Dysentery.

This Preparation is prepared with the greatest care by us from Fruit specially imported into the Presidency.

Per Bottle	Cash	Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4
	Credit	" 1-7 and " 2-8

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.

(Prepared with the fresh Pulp of the fruit of the Egle Marmelos.)

This is in the form of an agreeable confection, and whilst the Medicinal properties are fully retained, its pleasant taste renders it acceptable to all patients alike.

Per Jar	Cash	Re. 1-4
	Credit	" 1-7

SYRUP OF AUSTRALIAN RED GUM.

An efficacious remedy generally prescribed in combination with the Extract of Bael.

Per Bottle	Cash	Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8
	Credit	" 1-11 and " 2-14

CHOLERA PILLS.

(Opium, Black Pepper and Asafœtida.)

Per Bottle	Cash	As. 12
	Credit	" 14

ISPAGHUL SEEDS.

A mild Astringent and Demulcent Indian Remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

Per Bottle	Cash	As. 12
	Credit	" 14

TRIPLE CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR.

(Rubini's Formula.)

Has been found of high value in simple Diarrhœa and the earlier stages of Dysentery and Cholera.

Per Bottle	Cash	As. 12
	Credit	" 14

CHLORODYNE.

(Treacher's own make.)

The above is largely employed by medical men, and also in Hospitals. As an Astringent it is a most reliable remedy, and seldom fails to give relief in either Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or Cholera.

Per Bottle	Cash	As. 14
	Credit	Re. 1-0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

HAYES' VETERINARY NOTES FOR HORSE-OWNERS, Rs. 15-0.

An Illustrated Manual of HORSE MEDICINE and SURGERY, written in simple language. By Captain M. H. HAYES, F.R.C.V.S. Fifth Edition. Revised throughout in accordance with the latest scientific researches. "Considerably Enlarged, and incorporating the substance of the Author's" "SOUNDNESS and AGE of HORSES." Illustrated with a large number of Reproductions from Photographs by the Author, and Drawings by the late J. H. OSWALD BROWN.

"Of the many popular veterinary books which have come under our notice, this is certainly one of the most scientific and reliable. . . . . The description of symptoms and the directions for the application of remedies are given in perfectly plain terms, which the tyro will find no difficulty in comprehending."—"Field."

"Simplicity is one of the most commendable features in the book"—"Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News."

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge.
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency :—

LATHAM & CO., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

MANSFIELD BROS.,

Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.

LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CAUTION!

BAHADUR CIGARS.

OUR Constituents are requested, in their own interests and ours, to carefully examine the boxes of Cigars offered to them as "BAHADURS," and to note :

1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.

2.—That the boxes bear three distinct Labels, as shown :
A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
A Red and Gold oval label with the word "BAHADUR."
An Adelaide Exhibition Award label.

3.—That the lid of the boxes bears the brand "BAHADUR."
In the absence of any of these distinctive marks, the Cigars offered are not of our manufacture.
Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all respectable Dealers throughout the world.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

THE PATENT "MOVILLETTE" EYE GLASS.

ABSOLUTELY THE MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE-NEZ EVER MANUFACTURED.

PERFECT FOR SPHERICAL CYLINDRICAL OR PRISMATIC LENSES.

A BOON TO PEOPLE who have noses with an even extended surface To adjust the eyeglass is very simple. Two spurs are grasped between the finger and thumb of one hand. This causes the plaquets to extend, and the eyeglass is then placed on the nose. Upon releasing the pressure the plaquets adapt themselves in a very pleasant fashion to any shaped nose and with the very least feeling of pressure.

ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW "MOVILLETTE."

1. They adapt themselves to any shaped nose.
2. One hand only is necessary to adjust them.
3. They always maintain their horizontal position.
4. They are suitable for any kind of lens.
5. They are easy to repair and do not soon get out of order.
6. They are neatness itself.
7. They do not injure the cartilage of the nose.
8. They are the acme of comfort.
9. The lenses need not be touched by the fingers.

CAN BE PROCURED FROM

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF PERFUMERY.

Trufit's Euchrisma	Piver's Eau de Tonic	Atkinson's Scent, Assorted	Cuticura Soap
Mrs Allen's Hair Restorer	French Assorted Scent Boxes	Honey Water	Honey Soap
Rimmel's Hair Dye	Egg Julep Truefits	Lavender Water	Pear's Otto Rose Soap
Eau de Bolot	Rowland's Kalydor	Glycerine Pomade	Rowland's Macassar Oil
Fleur de Riz	Bay Rum	Piver's Eau de Oppoponax	Cosmetique
Royal Powder	Dr. Pierre's Dentifrice	Bloom of Roses	Symth and Nephew Scent
Superfine Violet Powder	Floriline	Opalin Powder	Eau de Cologne
Pear's Soap	Poudre de Riz	Extract of Elder Flowers	Aqua Genova
Carbolic Soap	Poudre de Java	Golden Hair Wash	Photocrome Pomade
Shaving Soap	Vinolia Soap	Eau de Figaro	Piver's Eau de Rose
Lime Juice and Glycerine	Terrebene Soap	Piver's Dentifrice	Loyd's Euxis
Lubin's Scent, Assorted	Pear's Balls of sizes	Champhorated Chalk	Eau de Toilet
Vienna Scent	French Soap, Assorted	Champhorated Myrrh and Chalk	Velontine
Florida Water	Brilliantin	Rose Leaf Fowder	
Rimmel's Pomade			

BOLTON & COMPANY,

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PERFUMERY,

BOMBAY.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS NOTICE!!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

				Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	.....	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia "	50	.....	"	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	.....	"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	.....	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

				Cash Rs.	as.
These can be recommended as good smokes :—					
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	7	0
Nuevo Habano Especial	do.	100		6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100		4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PURE AERATED WATERS.

FROM

BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MAILLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

TO COMMEMORATE

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE

A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING

OF

H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK

Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the

BEEHIVE BRANDY

Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. OOMRIGUR.	E. P. BATTLIWALLA & Co.	M. P. BARIA.
D. D. BARIA.	F. P. PEER.	PESTONJEE MANECKJEE
E. B. LAKDAWALLA & Co.	MORENAS & Co.	J. N. KAPADIA.
S. C. OOMRIGUR.	JAMSHED N. GUZDUR.	P. M. DAMANIA.
R. A. IRANI.	C. D. DAMANIA.	P. C. SHROFF.
DENISON & Co.	H. D. MOOLAN.	A. C. SHROFF.
J. F. KUTHOKE.		

And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVING PICTURES
EXTRAORDINARY.
THE JUBILEE PROCESSION.

TO those who were unable to witness the great Jubilee Procession in England an opportunity is offered at the

NOVELTY THEATRE.
5 MORE DAYS.
AUGUST 26, 27, 28, 30, 31.

The Procession in all its magnificent detail will be most faithfully represented by aid of the Cinomatograph. The Series of Pictures will be produced in such a lifelike manner that looking at them one will immediately imagine himself witnessing the greatest event in modern times as if actually on the spot. Two Exhibitions will be given on each of the days mentioned at 6-30 P.M., and 9-30 P.M., except on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, when only the 9-30 p.m. Exhibition will be held.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Rs. 2, Re. 1, and Ans. 8.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., or at the doors.

S. S. "CITY OF DUBLIN" ARRIVED 25TH AUGUST, 1897.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's ARRIVAL, or they will not be paid.

FORBES, FORBES & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Bombay, 25th August, 1897.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Laboratory Premises, 6, Armenian Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1.—To receive the Accounts made up to the 30th June, and the Directors' Report.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors.
4.—To elect Auditors.
5.—To ask the meeting to allow the Directors to take steps for securing a permanent Building on the Esplanade for the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from this date until the 26th instant inclusive.

By Order of the Directors
JOHN BRISTED, General Manager.

Bombay, 12th August 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE, Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 24th August, 1897.

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MAHABLESHWAR CLUB will be held in the Poona Gymkhana, on the 24th September next, at 9 A.M.

CHAS. MONKS, Honorary Secretary, Mahableshwar Club.

Poona, 22nd August, 1897.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will take place on SATURDAY, the 11th September, at 9-30 P.M.

W. WEBB, Honorary Secretary.

August 23, 1897.

HEILGERS' COALS.

WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and-or SELL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as:—

HEILGERS ANTHRACITE A SEAM.
HEILGERS BITUMINOUS B SEAM.

For particulars as to Rates and Shipments apply to—
TURNER, MORRISON & Co., 44, Elphinstone Circle, Sole Agents.

THE SURAT CITY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2 Dean Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY the 2nd day of September 1897 at 2 P. M. to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1897.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the year ending 30th June 1898 and to fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th day of August 1897 to the 4th day of September 1897 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
NARANDAS RAJARAM & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 13th August 1897.

C. E. A.
NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THE Honorary Secretary of the CIVIL ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION desires to inform the Members of the Result of the VOTING upon the question of the reconstitution of the Association upon a larger and more professional basis.

In favour of his proposal for reconstitution the Honorary Secretary has obtained a majority of three-fourths of the Votes as compared with one-fourth against his proposal.

As he does not consider this majority to be large enough to warrant his carrying out his proposed reorganization scheme, and perhaps thereby causing a serious schism amongst the Members; and as he undertook the Honorary Secretaryship in December last on the clear understanding that he was to attempt to reorganise the Association with a view to its conversion into an "INDIAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS," professional matters being brought into prominence and service matters taking a secondary place; and as personally he fails to see the utility of keeping things going upon their present lines; he has come to the following decision.

Unless before the 31st of October next, some apparently suitable Member of the Association comes forward with an offer to take things off his hand, he will make over all papers to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta, to be held at the disposal of the Council of the Association.

HON. SECY., Civil Engineers' Association,
(ADDRESS) care of GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF BUILDING No. 89 AT COWASJEE PATEL STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell, for removal, by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the building in Street No. 89 at Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 26th August, 1897.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LAMPS! LAMPS!! LAMPS!!!

Bona fide Sale of Magnificent Stock of Lamps just arrived from America.

On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 3rd and 4th day of September next, at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, to the highest bidder without reserve, in the premises lately occupied by the Swiss Store, next to Messrs. Hoar and Co., Tailor, Rampart Row.

On account and risk of whom it may concern—

A large lot of magnificent lamps, such as handsome Onyx and gilt table lamps.
Handsome Onyx and gilt standard lamps.
Handsome Onyx and gilt lamp tables, &c.
The lamps will be on view six days before the day of sale, from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Gentlemen desirous of adorning their halls and drawing rooms are specially requested to pay a visit.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th August, 1897.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.E." Advertising Dept. "Gazette Office, Bombay."

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 428 OF 1895.

GORDHANDAS KHATAO and MULRAJ KHATAO .... Plaintiffs.
VERSUS
C. A. TURNER, GOCULDAS PURSHOTUM, RUNCHORDAS GOCULDAS, MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, PURMANANDAS GOCULDAS, MORARJEE GOCULDAS, MADHOWDAS GOCULADAS and SHAMKOREBAI......Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order made in the above suit and bearing date the fourteenth day of January, 1897, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House on SATURDAY, the 11th day of September, 1897, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the Estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and of the Defendants C. A. Turner, Goculas Purshotum, Runchordas Goculdas, Mathuradas Goculdas, Purmanandas Goculdas, Morarjee Goculdas and Madhowdas Goculdas, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or dwelling house thereon erected and built situate lying and being on the West side of Portuguese Church Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing in all Eight hundred and eleven square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Portuguese Church Street, on the West by the property of Goculbhisjee Maharaj, on the North by the property of Chaturbhoj Morarjee, and registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 140 New No. 1159 Old Survey No. 288 New Survey No. 125 and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 4464-4435-4466-4467 and 4470 and Street Nos. 4, 26, 1, 2, and 3a 6, and which said premises are now occupied by the second third fourth fifth sixth and seventh Defendants and other tenants subject to a charge of Rupees 45 per month for the maintenance of one Heerabai, widow of Vitouldas Purshotum, during her lifetime pursuant to the decree dated eighteenth day of January, One-thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four, made in Suit No. 168 of 1891.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Muljee and Raghvjee, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 31st day of July, 1897.

(Sd.) A. K. OLIVER, Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 255 OF 1895.

ABDOOLLA HAJI DAWOOD of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Jakeria Musjid outside the Fort of Bombay............Plaintiff,
VERSUS.
ROWJEE BALAJEE of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Chinchpoogly, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above Suit and bearing date the 12th day of November, 1896, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September, 1897, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the Legal representatives of the Defendant who died since the date of the said decree in the following properties, viz:—

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to John Joseph Pereira, together with the messuages, tenaments, buildings and chawls thereon, situate, lying and being at Chinchpoogly, on the South side of the Arthur Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eight thousand nine hundred and ninety-four square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Gopal Hari Thakoor, on or towards the West by the ground belonging to the Municipality, on or towards the North partly by the said Arthur Road and partly by a private passage, and on or towards the South by the Kala Chowki Road, and which hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 115, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants and legal representatives of Rowji Ballaji.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to John Joseph Pereira with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chinchpoogly, on the South side of Kala Chowki Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and forty-three square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, and bounded on the East by the property of Ganoo Saccaram Maholi, on the West and South by a private passage, and on the North by the said Kala Chowki Road, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants and legal representatives of Rowji Ballaji.

LOT No. III.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to John Joseph Pereira, situate lying and being on the North side of Arthur Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred and eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, and bounded on the East by the property of Dadoo Meya, on the West by the property of Tookaram Sindia, on the North by the property of Shaik Dada Meya, and on the South by the Arthur Road aforesaid, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Rowji Ballaji and are now in the occupation of Khoja Ratansi Arut.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi and Cama, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Nos. 65, 67, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 26th day of July, 1897.

A. K. OLIVER, Commissioner.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.

Divided into 10,000 Shares, of Rs. 100 each.

HEAD OFFICE—173, Broadway, Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH—5, Patel Street, Fort, B'bay.

FIXED PERIOD deposits received at 6 per cent. per annum for 12 months, and 5 per cent. for 6 months.

GUARANTEED PENSION DEPARTMENT—Deposits of Rs. 5 or more per month received and interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum, (to be retained).

LOANS and ADVANCES granted on Trade Goods, Bill of Sale, Jewellery or any other approved security with prompt attention.

Agency of every description undertaken.

Every kind of Goods supplied to and sold for the Mofussil Trading Firms, Traders, &c. Apply for particulars to

M. HARE & Co., Managing Agents.

N. B.—Agencies with leading FIRMS or influential and energetic gentlemen in the Mofussil towns can be arranged SHARES ARE STILL AVAILABLE.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1ST April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

		Rs. a.
1 Pound	in Rs. 15 oz, post free	15 12
½ ,,	,, ,, 7-8 oz, post free	8 0
¼ ,,	,, ,, 3-12 oz, post free	4 4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"

And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.

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THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
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LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous, Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. 100 varieties for any class of work.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
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ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz for India " .. Rs. 76 .. Rs. 40 ..

For these Cream of Champagnes
Apply to
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PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO., Sole Agents, Bombay.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1897.

With Portrait of His Highness
RASULKHANJI,
NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

"Bombay Gazette" Offices, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

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PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

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BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
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AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON, Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie square South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
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LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends [illegible] to be arranged.

Grants advances in current accounts for fixed periods, on [illegible] stocks, shares, bullion and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST, Manager.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER, Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree, Ranipettai.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E.	NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.	

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short period during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

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	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 6
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 19m. High water, 10-33m., 10-16a. Low water, 3-38m., 4-28a.
Kemp and Co., Armenian Lane, 4 p.m.
Wilson Philological Lecture, by the Rev. Mr. Scott, Convocation Hall, 5-15 p.m.
B. B. R. A. Society meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Organ Recital, St. Thomas' Cathedral, 6 p.m.

Hindu Fair.—The annual Pithori Amavashia fair will commence to-morrow, and will continue for eight days.

B. B. R. A. Society.—A meeting of the society will be held this afternoon, when Mr. A. M. T. Jackson will read a paper on "Two New Valabhi Copper-plates."

Recital.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Nunn are giving one of their dramatic and Shakespearian recitals at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel, to-morrow (Friday) evening, at 6 o'clock.

Organ Recital.—An organ recital will be given in St. Thomas' Cathedral, this evening, at 6 o'clock, by Mr. Mann, assisted by Mr. A. J. Cunningham as violinist, and Mr. Lawrence Atkinson as vocalist. A collection will be made in aid of the Organ Restoration Fund.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Daressalem, Zanzibar, and all Eastern ports of Africa up to Natal, also for East London, Algoa Bay, and Cape Town, per extra s. s. Safari, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-morrow (Friday).

Cricket.—Next Saturday the Municipal Cricket Club will play a match against a team selected from three clubs, namely the Hindu Gymkhana, the Elphinstone College, and the Independent Cricket Clubs. The chief players of the three clubs will form the eleven. The game will be an interesting one.

Alleged Defamation by a Jewish Paper.—Messrs. Elijah Solomon and Isaac Benjamin got up a dinner in honour of the Diamond Jubilee, and a paragraph subsequently appeared in the Anglo-Maratti journal, "The Lamp of Judaism," that the entertainment was meant to be a charity to give food to the hungry and clothes to the naked. This statement was objected to, and summons were obtained from the Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, against Daniel Shalome, the printer of the journal, on the charge of defamation.

Bombay Municipal Corporation.—Mr. Shivajee Dhurmajee is a candidate for a seat in the local Corporation, rendered vacant by the absence from Bombay for six months of Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E. Mr. Shivajee seeks his election by the Justices of the Peace, Mr. Vincent having been returned to the Corporation by that body. Ever since the formation of the Corporation, Mr. Shivajee has been a member elected by the ratepayers, with the exception of the present term. With his large experience of Bombay, and a knowledge of its wants, he ought to make a useful member.

Again at It.—At the instance of Inspector Saunderson, one Pandoo Luximon, who came out of the jail only a few days ago, was charged before Mr. W. Webb, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, with stealing a silk saree, of the value of Rs. 9, the property of Pansoo Dhurmaji, a carpenter, of Kandawady. On Monday afternoon, the accused picked up the saree, which had been left to dry on the verandah of the complainant's house, and was making away with it, when a neighbour saw him, and having caught hold of him at a short distance from the house, made him over to the police. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Exploits of the Golden Gang.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Shamsher Ali and Ravashankar Maharaj were again brought up on a criminal charge of breach of trust in respect of Rs. 2,904, belonging to Gullam Husein Sultan Ali, a Borah, under circumstances already reported. Mr. Colah, solicitor appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Brown solicitor and Mr. Kapadia, pleader, for the accused. Mr. Colah applied for a short adjournment on the ground that two other accused were not yet arrested. The application was objected to by the defence. Evidence was then recorded to show that complainant had obtained money for some Borah merchants in the name of the firm where he had been employed. The matter stands adjourned until 2nd September next.

An Habitual Offender.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Manley charged Dasrat Mahadeo, against whom stood a record of several previous convictions, with stealing a purse, containing four annas and nine pies, from the pocket of one Vassoodeo Bhivaji, a peon employed in the Customs Department. About half-past 9 o'clock, on Monday night, the complainant, in company of a friend, named Balla Keshow, went to the Babulnath Temple, and while standing there in the midst of a crowd of people, he felt somebody handling with his pocket, and turning round no iced the accused standing close to him with one of his hands thrust in complainant's pocket. He caught hold of the thief with the assistance of his friend and handed him over to the police. His Worship, in convicting the accused, remarked that he was an habitual criminal, and that a sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment would meet the ends of justice.

Robbing a Dancing Girl of her Ornaments.—Mea Halium Sultan alias Mir Adum, a Mahomedan of bad repute, was, yesterday, charged, at the instance of Inspector Saunderson, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a silver armlet, valued at Rs. 3-8, the property of Saripa, a dancing girl of Falkland Road. About 11 o'clock, on Monday night, the accused who had been acquainted with the dancing girl, went to her house and demanded two rupees from her for liquor. The woman refused to comply with his demand, whereupon he caught hold of her, and having thrown her down on a sofa, attempted to snatch a silver ornament out of her neck, but having failed in that attempt, he cut the string of her silver armlet and absconded with it. A report was made to the police, and the accused was arrested at 2 o'clock on the following morning, at Two Tanks. He admitted three previous convictions. The magistrate ordered him to be rigorously imprisoned for four months.

Evening Party.—A correspondent writes:—A party was given by Mr. Nanabhai Sadashivji Vagal, at his residence, in Old Sonapur lane, Madhowshet's Oart, on Saturday evening, in honour of the Jubilee title to Rao Bahadur Bhaskerrao Balcrishnaji Pitale and Mr. Gopalrao Ramcrishna Tendle, B. A. LL. B., for his University degree. After congratulatory speeches, the gathering was served with flowers, coffee, pan-sopari, etc., and they dispersed at a late hour. The Daiwadnya Samaj gave a similar entertainment to the above gentlemen. Mr. Harischandra Panduranji Pitale, J.P., Mr. Balmukund Nanabhai, and others on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Ramrao N. Vagal made a short and witty speech with regard to the qualifications of the honoured gentlemen. Further greeting and addresses are to be given to Rao Bahadur B. B. Pitale.—There is to be a meeting of the Hindus at Madhav Baugh, next week, under the presidency of Shri Devki Nandan Maharaj.—The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra and others are to be entertained next Wednesday.

The Assault in an Eating-House.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which two Mahomedans, named Mahomed Sultan and Abdul Rahim, were prosecuted by Inspector Wilson, on a charge of causing grievous hurt to Abdulla Addum, who died a few days ago, at the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital, from erysipelas, the result of the injuries on his person, alleged to have been caused by the two accused. The circumstances under which the deceased had been assaulted by the accused in an eating-house, at Chuckla, and the dying deposition recorded by his Worship in the hospital, have already been reported. At the inquest held by the coroner on view of the body of the deceased, the jury had brought in a verdict that the act of the two accused amounted to an offence of causing grievous hurt to the deceased. The magistrate, after recording the evidence of Assistant Surgeon Dias, of the G. T. Hospital, and other witnesses, framed a charge of causing hurt against both the accused, to which they pleaded guilty. No. 1, who was an old offender, was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, and No. 2, who only assisted No. 1, to one month's like punishment.

BEGGARS AT THE BANDSTAND.

A lady correspondent writes to draw attention to the beggar nuisance in the Fort. Everywhere one goes one is surrounded by beggars. If a pice be given to one of these the further progress of the giver is prevented, for whole troops of beggars spring up on all sides, and escape is a matter of the utmost difficulty. If the nuisance is bad in the Fort, it is worse on the Esplanade. The beggars are not only importunate, but aggressive, and to walk or sit in comfort in one's carriage has become impossible. Our correspondent, whose letter expresses the purport of several others to hand, asks can nothing be done to abate the nuisance?

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road London.

THE AMICUS PAUPERUM ASSOCIATION IN COURT.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. Rustomji M. Patel, 2nd Judge.)

PESTONJI COWASJI MEHTA VS. THE AMICUS PAUPERUM LIFE ASSURANCE AND MARRIAGE PROVIDENT FUND ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Plaintiff called upon another plaintiff, Ardeshir Edalji Karkaria, who had obtained a decree in another suit against the same Association, to show cause why certain monies belonging to the Association, and now in the hands of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, be not handed over to plaintiff, Pestonji Cowasji Mehta.

Mr. Murzban, barrister-at-law, appeared, with Mr. Dadachanji, pleader, High Court, for Ardeshir Edalji Karkaria, and Mr. Cowasji Bezonji Sethna, with Mr. Framji Billimoria, appeared for the claimant Pestonji Cowasji Mehta.

Mr. Murzban, in showing cause, inquired to know under what section of the Civil Procedure Code the plaintiff Mehta has called upon Karkaria (his client) to show cause. The counsel submitted that if Mehta has done so under section 272 of the Code, the plaintiff Mehta should be submitted for his examination, as required in sections 278 *et seq* (I. and R. 19 Calcutta, 286), and that the Defendant Association should have had notice of these proceedings as held in the above cited case. That, neither of these has been called in the present proceedings. That the plaintiff Mehta, in his application to issue notice to Mr. Murzban's client has stated as follows:—That on the 28th July, 1897, he (Mehta) had obtained a prohibitory order before judgment from the learned 2nd judge against the manager of the Bank Credit Lyones, restraining him from paying over to the Defendant (the said manager of the Association) the sum of about Rs. 1,500 then lying in the said bank to the credit of the association. That, on the 3rd August, 1897, on the defendant's depositing the amount of the suit in the court, the said Prohibitory Order was ordered to be withdrawn by the said learned judge. That the defendant deposited accordingly the amount of the claim, and the said order was withdrawn on the 4th of August, 1897. That on the 10th August a decree for Rs. 485-10 was passed in the above suit (of Mehta), and was made payable immediately. That, the said plaintiff Mehta was informed, and verily believed it to be true, that the said amount deposited in court on the 4th August, 1897, was attached under three decrees in suits 9056, 9057, and 8747, and consequently he applied to the court for notices calling upon the plaintiff in these suits to show cause why the amount deposited in the above suit (of Mehta) be not handed over to him, and the court had ordered the said monies to be handed over to him. That the monies now in the hands of the court be called or considered as "deposit" by the association as the requirements of section 377 of the Civil Procedure Code which necessitates a notice in writing being given through the court by the defendant association were not fulfilled. That, therefore, in any case the money in court is not a deposit. He further argued to know if it could be called a mere "security" under section 485. That, even after the Plaintiff Mehta had obtained his decree against the association, he has levied no execution, nor had he attached the money now in Court, but that his (Mr. Murzban's) client Karkaria had, on the 10th of August, obtained an order of and levied an attachment before judgment, and that this order of attachment was duly confirmed on the following day, the 11th August, and therefore no fresh execution by Karkaira was necessary. He, therefore, contended that Karkaria was entitled to receive the monies in Court, as they have not been attached by the plaintiff Mehta.

Mr. Billimoria, for the claimant Mehta, submitted whether the money in Court any more belonged to the judgment debtor—the Association—and if it could do anything with it for its own benefit while the money remained with the Court. That the Court having passed a decree in favour of his client Mehta, the money in the Court vested in the plaintiff Mehta, and that it could not be attached by any other decree-holder against the association. He inquired if he could not issue this notice to the counsel's client under section 295. That, if it is held, that it was not so, it was under section 244, or under 278, or under 272. (Mr. Murzban: It could not be under 244 under any possible circumstances of the case, as the section applies entirely to parties to the same suit, and not at all to a party not in the suit.) The learned pleader further submitted that having obtained his decree he had only to hand over the same and take over the amount, as in this decree the money in Court is made payable to Mehta forthwith. That he need not have issued any attachment over it again. (Mr. Murzban: But, as a matter of fact, no attachment was at all issued by the learned pleader's client, and so, how could he say "over again.") He further argued that, supposing the defendant association said it paid the money in Court as security, could anything else be done by the association with this money. That the defendant had no further disposing power over this money till dismissal of suit by Mehta, in which case only could the money be considered as being the money of the association. That, even in the case of dismissal, the Association, before it could withdraw the money from the custody of the Court, would require a special order to have it refunded to it. The learned pleader referred to section 276 of the Civil Procedure Code, and said under that section any payment of the debt would be void as against all claims e forceable under the attachment. That it was not necessary, as contended by Mr. Murzban, to issue any process, such as execution, attachment, &c., but that the money, as soon as decree was obtained, would be taken over at once by the plaintiff, his client Metha. That section 377 of the Code, where a notice of the deposit in Court has to be given to the plaintiff by the defendent. did not at all apply in the suit of his client Mehta. That this section was about notice was entirely in case of money paid in full satisfaction of a claim. But the learned pleader referred to the ruling in I.L.R. 6 Bombay, 588. The learned pleader, having finished his arguments, Mr. Murzban intimated to the Court that as in these suits against the Amicus Pauperum Association, Limited, there were several decree-holders, whose rights were those of share-holders. So to speak—of a registered Association, he was instructed to say the contributors to the Marriage Benefit Fund could not see why the plaintiff Mehta should be allowed by an arrangement with the manager of the Association to draw all the money and receive none of their share in the fund.

The learned judge reserved his judgment to another day.

Yesterday morning, the learned Second Judge, on taking his seat, informed the parties concerned, that the points raised by Mr. Murzban has given rise to several complications, and therefore the plaintiff Mehta should, through his pleader, Mr. Cowasji Sethna, cure the technical defects pointed out by Mr. Murzban, and now issue a notice to the defendant Association, and the plaintiff Mehta should be present in Court as required by Mr. Murzban.

Mr. Murzban: Does your Honour then mean that all the proceedings of the last hearing has to be gone over again?

The Judge: Yes; I fear it will be so.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

There was a fair turn out of members at Santa Cruz, on Saturday, the competitions were at 200 and 300 yards. Cr. Sergt. Keess, Chief Petty Officer Williams, and Sergt. Fry, scored very steadily at the first distance, and, considering the gusty wind, their scores were very good. Gunner Campbell and Lieut. Sharp did the best at the second distance. The full scores are:—

200 YARDS.

Cr Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	26a
Chief Petty Officer G Williams, Royal Navy	25b
Sergeant W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	25c
Lce Sergt W Walmsley, Bo Vols	24b
P O 1st Class M Joplin, Royal Navy	24d
A B Seaman W Speed, Royal Navy	24e
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	24b
Gunner E G Campbell, Bo Vol Artillery	22f
Vol F H English, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Sergt Instr G Wells, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Gunner J R Edwards, Royal Navy	21
Captain F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Gunner W J Harris, Royal Navy	21
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Chief Petty Officer G N Sylvester, Royal Navy	20
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Sergt W Quinton, Ordnance Department	18
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	18

a handicapped 4 points, winner of 1st spoon; b handicapped 6 points; c handicapped 4 points, winner of 3rd spoon; d handicapped 8 points; e handicapped 4 points; and f winner of 2nd spoon.

300 YARDS.

Gunner E G Campbell, Bo Vol Artillery	25a
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	24b
Lce Sergt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	21c
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	20c
Gunner J R Edwards, Royal Navy	20d
Captain F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	20e
Chief Petty Officer, G Williams, Royal Navy	19c
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	19c
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	19c
P O 1st Class M Joplin, Royal Navy	18f
Vol F H English, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Gunner W J Harris, Royal Navy	18
A B Seaman W Speed, Royal Navy	18
Cr Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	17
C P Officer G N Sylvester, Royal Navy	15
Sergt Instr G Wells, Bo Vol Rifles	8
Sergt W G Quinton, Ordnance Dept	8
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	8

a handicapped 2 points, winner of 1st spoon; b handicapped 6 points, winner of 2nd spoon; c handicapped 6 points; d handicapped 2 points, winner of 3rd spoon; e handicapped 2 points; and f handicapped 8 points.

Don't Look Old.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

LADIES' TOILET PETS of the DAY! BEAUTY-CHARM for the complexion, BLANC DE CAMILLIA for the face, FLORAL HAIR DOUCHE for the Hair, ODONTINE and DENTODONT for the Teeth and Gums and PUKKA RUSMA for removing superfluous Hair. At MADON, SONS & Co.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade.)

DACOITIES IN KHANDESH.

IMPERATRIX VS. TANAJI GOTLU AND OTHERS.
IMPERATRIX VS. FAKIRA WALAD GUMANSING AND OTHERS.

These were two appeals from decisions of Mr. A. Shewan, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, who, in April last, convicted the accused of dacoity and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for seven years each. The Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused were charged with having committed dacoity on the 19th December last, at the village of Bahiana in the Nandurbar Taluka. Some of them were Rajputs from Buldana, and others were Bhils from the same village. The dacoity in one case was committed at the house of a Marwadi family, the only one of that caste in the village.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in delivering the court's judgment, said:—It is convenient to dispose of both these appeals together, as the prisoners in both the appeals were convicted at the same trial on a charge of dacoity, and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. In all 17 persons were committed for trial, and the Sessions Judge differing from the assessors held the four appellants in appeal No. 334, and the eight appellants in appeal No. 346, guilty, and discharged the remaining five accused. Of the twelve prisoners who have appealed, the four appellants in appeal No. 334, and the first appellant in appeal No. 346, form themselves into one group, while the remaining appellants in appeal No. 346 form a group by themselves. The first set are Rajputs of Buldana, while the second set include two Mahomedan butchers of Ranala, and the remaining five are Hindu farmers of Rajala. The evidence against the first set is of a different character from that adduced against the second set. The first set made no confessions, while five out of the seven prisoners of the second group, Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, made confessions which they subsequently retracted. As regards the property produced, prisoner No. 1 of the first set is concerned with the properties marked A, B, C, and he and prisoner Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6 produced the pieces of red cloth marked D to H; of the second set Nos. 10, 11 produced I, J, J, I and K, and Nos. 14 and 15 produced L and M, while Nos. 12, and 13 produced nothing, and No. 17 produced a rupee. The principal difficulty in disposing of this case was due to the fact that the Marwadi complainant at the first reported to the Police that he had lost nothing, and about eight days after, when a clue was obtained in the course of the investigation of another dacoity, he put in a list of property worth Rs. 1,700 in all, which he alleged was lost. The Sessions Judge appears to us to have very properly set down the first denial to fear, and there can be no doubt on the avidence that the dacoits did succeed in carrying away some property. As there is no direct evidence identifying any of the prisoners as persons who took part in the dacoity, the conviction virtually rests upon the five confessions, and on the credibility of the evidence about the production of property by the prisoners and its identification by the complainant and his chief witnesses. It was contended before us that the confessions were not voluntary, and that the property was produced under suspicious circumstances, and was not properly identified. So far as the confessions are concerned, we feel satisfied that the Sessions Judge has very properly held them to be voluntary, and substantially true. They are too full and detailed to have been concorted, and they were accompanied in the case of all the confessing prisoners with information which led to the discovery of property. Though the prisoners have since retracted them, there is no allegation of any unfair treatment on the part of the Police. They leave no doubt that a dacoity was committed, and that the confessing prisoners took a more or less prominent part in it and shared the loot. The property so shared is not of great value, but there is no very satisfactory evidence that the complainant did lose property worth Rs. 1,700 as stated by him and Dhunbhai a week or ten days after the dacoity. The confessions were therefore very properly accepted as evidence against those who made them, and taken along with the evidence about the production of stolen property, they fully justified the conviction of prisoners Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, and 17. As regards the other prisoners their case stands on a somewhat different footing, and it will be proper to discuss the evidence against them separately. The confessions of co-accused are not sufficient to justify their conviction, though they can of course be taken into consideration in weighing the evidence about the production of stolen property. The evidence of the Chief Constable of Sindkhera shows clearly that accused No. 5 first disclosed the names of accused Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, who referred to accused No. 1 as the person with whom the property was kept. This was on the 27th December 1896, about a week after the dacoity. Accused No. 1 produced the articles marked A, B, C, namely a Kada, a Shela or Phadki, and one half of a Padak. Accused Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 also produced pieces of a red bodice cloth marked D to H. This was the first find made in the course of the Police investigation. According to the Chief Constable and the Panch witness No. 6, Patel of Zeri, the articles A, B, C were produced as part of the property stolen in the dacoity at Bahiana. Seeing that the find was made by the Chief Constable of another taluka, who was not in any way charged with this particular inquiry, there is no reason whatever to suspect its bona-fide. The Kada was not easy to identify, but the Shela or Phadki, and the Padak were capable of identification, and were so identified by Dhanbai and Dhulji. As regards the Padak, an important confirmation of its being part of the stolen property was furnished by the confession of accused Nos. 10, 11, who took another half Padak to the Sonar witness, and converted it into earrings. On the whole, therefore, there is no reason to disbelieve the evidence so far as accused No. 1, who produced A, B, C, is concerned. He does not claim the property as his own, but denies all knowledge of it. As regards the production of the pieces of cloth marked D to H, there appears to be nothing very unusual in the possession of the pieces or Khans by the five accused. The accused are not Bhils, but Rajputs. The cloth is not of much value, and there is nothing suspicious in the statements made by the accused Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, that they had brought these pieces at a fair in the neighbourhood. If it had been stolen property, there was no particular reason why accused should have devided this cloth into five pieces as if to create evidence against each of them. The circumstances attending their production do not appear clear from the evidence. On the whole, therefore, so far as the conviction of accused Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6 rests on the production of these pieces, they scarcely furnish a sufficient foundation to justify us in upholding the conviction of these accused. There is no other reliable evidence against them except the statements of the co-accused who mention the names of these Buldana men as their associates in the crime. We must accordingly hold that the charge is not proved as against Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6. There can be no room for doubt as to the guilt of accused No. 1. The cases of prisoners Nos. 14 and 15 of the Rajala set must be next considered. They did not confess. They are boys 20 years old, sons of farmers. It appears from the evidence of the Police Constable of Nandurbar that No. 1 accused gave the names of the two butchers of Ranala, and these in their turn gave the name of the five Rajala men, Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 17. The first two and the last made confessions. The remaining ten did not confess, but are said to have produced a Zool and a Ghagra (L and M) which have been identified as part of the complainant's stolen property. The evidence about this indentification is however not very satisfactory. A companion Zool was produced, but the make of the two is not exactly similar. Complainant was unable to state any particular mark by which the Ghagra was recognised by him, Dhanbhai also indentified L and M, but could give no particulars. Dhulji lives in another village, and cannot be trusted to be able to indentify such articles. There is nothing very suspicious about the production of these articles in the evidence given by the Panch witness, the Patel of Ransala. The identification was not satisfactory, and the benefit of the doubt must be given to these prisoners. On the whole we confirm the conviction and sentence passed on prisoners Nos. 1, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, and acquit Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 14, 15, against whom the evidence is not satisfactory.

The court, for the reasons above given, reversed the convictions of and the sentences passed upon three of the accused, and dismissed the appeals of the other five.

DEFAMING A MERCHANT.

Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, heard the charge of defamation preferred against Muncher-shaw Rustomji Olia, godown-keeper in the Commercial Bank. The charge was that accused said to Mr. Gulam Husein Alarakhia, the complainant, in the presence of several clerks of the office, that he (the complainant) used to bribe the bank's employes and dishonestly took away property from the bank's possession. Mr. D. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, who appeared for the complainant, intimated that if the accused appologised or showed his regret he would accept it on behalf of his client and withdraw the charge. Mr. Rustomji Perosbaw Bhurucha, solicitor, who appeared for the defence, declined the offer, and the case was gone into.

The complainant, in his evidence, said that he had a godown in Carnac Bunder, the contents of which were mortgaged with the Commercial Bank. Since the mortgage he was adjudicated an insolvent. Among the property in the godown was an engine, which afterwards struck him belonged to another party, and he was negotiating with the bank manager for the delivery of the same. The bank manager having been addressed directly, the accused got annoyed and threatened to throw obstacles in the way of giving delivery of the engine. The accused, after having been sent for by the manager, in an excited tone, said to complainant: "I know you give bribes to bank people and get thefts committed." Further evidence in support of the complaint having been called, the magistrate said that the charge was proved. The conduct of the accused was found very reprehensible as he had made insinuations against people in the remark complained of. He was fined Rs. 200, with the option of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra presided at the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, when there were also present:—Messrs. H. G. Gell, T. W. Cuffe, O. V. Muller, Fazalbhoy Visram, K. M. Shroff, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, K. N. Kabraji, the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Dr. A. G. Viegas, and Dr. N.N. Katrak.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE AGAIN.

The Committee discussed memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding letter of the 18th instant, from the Health Officer, reporting that foot and mouth disease has again broken out amongst the bullocks of his department and that there are 78 cases in the Bullock Hospital.

The letter was recorded.

CHOLERA MICROBE IN A WELL.

The Committee considered request of the Commissioner for sanction to the issue of notice in writing to Mr. Balcrishna Moroba or agent requiring him or agent to fill up with sweet earth the well at his house No. 116-150, Bhandari Street, as a case of cholera has occurred there, and on the water in the well on the premises having been analysed by Mr. Hankin, the cholera microbe was detected.

Dr. Katrak remarked that it would be interesting to learn how the microbe could have found its way into the well. The Municipality ought to have an examination of the water of wells made systematically.

Mr. Barrow: People will then complain that zulum is practised by the Municipality. (Laughter.)

Dr. Katrak said that it was after all very satisfactory to notice that the Commissioner should have taken steps to get the well-water analysed.

The necessary sanction was then accorded.

PUMPS FOR DISINFECTION PURPOSES.

The Committee recorded letter from the Commissioner reporting that he purchased from Messrs. Treacher and Co. six fire pumps for the Health Department, at a cost of Rs. 768, which pumps were specially obtained for disinfection purposes during the prevalence of the plague.

ELECTROLYSED SEA WATER.

The Committee considered memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding report by the Assistant Engineer, Mechanical Branch, as to the utility of the electrolyzed water for cleansing sewers, and remarks thereon by Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, and the Executive Engineer, recommending the suggestion of Mr. Hewett being carried out and the plant worked up to the end of the financial year, after which, unless more favourable results are obtained, the experiment can be abandoned.

Dr. Katrak regretted that such an incomplete report, especially at this stage of the experiment, should have been submitted at all. Electrolyzed sea water was introduced into Bombay as a sanitary measure, and strange to say not a word was to be found in all the reports as to its probable effects on health. Not only that, but no care was taken to obtain a word from the Health Officer, who should be the final authority on such matters. The report itself was self-condemnatory as it was contradictory. The effects of this fluid as of any disinfectant was in direct proportion to its quantity. If more was put in, the greater the effect, and an attempt was made to jump to the conclusion that the result had not been found to be satisfactory. One might just as well put a drop of oil of lavender into our Back Bay and say that the oil had no scent giving property, because the Back Bay did not smell of lavender. Besides, the whole report was based on misinformation of the subject. It was a mistake to suppose that the efficacy of electrolyzed sea water depended upon chlorine alone. Chlorine was only one of the many beneficent agents which give the fluid such a superiority. Hence to compare it with bleaching powder was entirely beside mark. Again, Mr. Hewett was not correct in his statement that five grammes of chlorine per head per 24 hours were required for deodorization. What Mr. Hewett had declared was that that quantity was required for complete serilization which was quite a different thing from deodorization for which one gramme was amply sufficient. It was of course no fault of Mr. Hewett; he did his best in framing the report. One might just as well expect from the manager of a gas work a good report on the value, composition and effects of anti-chlorine, because it was a product of coal tar which was produced in his factory. Besides, the fluid had not been used for any of the purposes for which it was advocated. Mr. James in his report of the last year said: "I most strongly advise it (i. e. put up the plant), not only because of the prevailing sickness, but also for its usefulness at any time in Bombay for the flushing of drains and gullies, for the disinfection of night-soil depots, and for private sale to clubs, hotels, and house owners, and for general disinfecting purposes, for which it is invaluable." The financial part of the report was even more disappointing. The Corporation sanctioned the money on the understanding that electrolysed red sea water containing 51,000 grammes of chlorine per 24 hours was to be produced, because the electrolyzers that were proposed to be purchased were capable of producing 2,000 grammes per hour. Mr. Hewett said that they did produce that quantity per hour. Dr. Katrak, therefore, asked, as that was the case, why only 22,000 grammes were produced. Besides the world knew that the number of days in the month of May and June were 61, whereas in the report it was put down as 34 days only! He asked if it was at all fair to base any calculation on such incomplete date, viz., to produce 22,000 grammes instead of 50,000 grammes, and to take 34 days instead of 61 days besides, it was wrong instituting any comparison between bleaching powder and this fluid. From the tone of Mr. Smith's report one would gather that he seemed to have made up his mind that the scheme would not succeed. Mr. Murzban's report was provokingly small, and disappointing, and incomprehensible. Dr. Katrak did not know what Mr. Murzban's idea was about financial success. If there was any success for this fluid, it must be in its effects on public health. Till its effects on public health were known, how could it be possible to fix any money value as to the success? He, however, hoped Mr. Murzban did not mean to say that the plant was ordered by the Corporation as a commercial venture. In conclusion, Dr. Katrak said that the whole thing was disheartening. If that was still the spirit in which sanitary problems were to be approached, and the sort of light-heartedness with which questions affecting health and lives of people of this city were dealt with, the public might bid good-bye to all sanitary progress, and the city might continue to remain as unhealthy as ever.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla remarked that he could not understand the anxiety of Dr. Katrak in the matter, who was so to speak, the father of the scheme. He thought that Dr. Katrak had jumped to conclusions which were not warranted by circumstances of the case, and it would have been better if he had refrained from arriving at such conclusions and from making definite statements before the scheme had had a fair trial.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe proposed that with reference to the Commissioner's memorandum the Committee approved of the carrying out from the 1st October next to the end of the financial year of experiments with the electrolyzing plant in accordance with the suggestions made by the Assistant Engineer, Mechanical Branch. That approval was given with the proviso that no additional cost should be incurred beyond the amount sanctioned by the Corporation for the purpose.

Mr. K. N. Kharaji seconded the motion.

Professor O. V. Muller proposed an amendment to the effect that in addition to what had been suggested in the motion experiments be made with the plant at the Love Grove Pumping Station with a view to reducing the stench arising therefrom. If necessary the installation might be removed to Love Grove for a time.

The amendment not being seconded fell through.

The Committee then adjourned.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE KALIDAS KESHEVJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvents, appeared to argue against a rule "nisi" calling upon them to show cause why they should not render their accounts from 1881 instead of 1894; why they should not file their separate balance sheet; and why they should not expedite the hearing of their petition. Mr. Kapadia, in regard to the first part of the rule, said that his clients were not found to render their accounts from 1881, as the accounts with some of the creditors had been settled. The learned counsel stated that suits had already been filed for the recovering of outstandings, and the official Assignee had investigated the whole matter. The insolvents had no wish to conceal any thing, but if the accounts from 1881 were required, it would take six months to compile them. Mr. Manker, for the creditors, said that in examining the account books they had come across certain suspicious entries regarding some salt pans, and it was evident that if the accounts were rendered from the year 1881 a good deal of light would be thrown upon the matter.

His lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, adjourned the rule till the hearing of the matter.

RE HUSSON JANA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Russell, for the insolvents, applied for the release of his clients who had been committed to jail for contempt of court. The learned counsel read an affidavit of the insolvents, in which they apologised for their conduct. Mr. Manker, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application. His lordship, after hearing the arguments, made an order for the release of the insolvents.

RE JOHN ATHELRED LEWIS.

Mr. Kothari, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE BUDHA KAPA.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for a rule "nisi" calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be allowed to withdraw his petition. The application was granted.

FIRE ARMS IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

In connection with affairs on the frontier the *Pioneer* calls attention to the working of the Arms' Act in the North-West Provinces. Almost every district and police officer writes our contemporary will endorse the statement that due attention is not paid to enforcing its provisions in the villages, and that in consequence a very considerably greater number of arms are distributed about the country than have been licensed. At one time it was thought that supplying guns and swords to villagers would tend to put down gang-dacoity, by making the game too dangerous to the dacoits to be worth the playing, but the experiment in Rohilkhand and in some of the districts of Lower Bengal has proved the contrary. Evidence is not wanting to show that even where guns and arms have been given to particular persons for particular objects, the authorities are not over-careful to ensure that the right persons have the actual handling of the weapons. What often, indeed usually, happens is that a cultivator who is licensed to keep a gun to protect his crops, gives it over to a *Kanjar shikari* or some *Bahelia*, who uses it to kill deer and pig, not to save the fields, but to sell for profit, and divides the proceeds with the licensee. Many a tent club secretary knows to his cost that this is the reason of certain beats being cleared of pig. Again it is notorious that a zemindar licensed to hold one gun has in fact several, and there is not much hope of proving when he is found with a gun that it is not the one for which he is licensed. It is true that each gun is supposed to be stamped with a number corresponding to the license, but it is also true that in many places this marking is not in fact strictly done. There is no fixed criterion to guide a Collector in allowing a license, it is altogether left to his individual idiosyncrasy. One may grant ten licenses where another, who feels it not so much a matter of right as of grace or reward for good behaviour, may grant one. District Officers change frequently and it is probably not over the mark in consequence to say that in most districts 50 per cent. more guns are licensed than are necessary. Gang-dacoity is unhappily extremely common in the N.W. Provinces, and in a large proportion of cases the dacoits carry firearms. Some of these doubtless come from over the border of British territory, but many must be either licensed guns lent or obtained from licensees, or else are purely contraband. Reservists and sepoys on leave from the Native Army are allowed to have guns. In the case of sepoys on leave there may be some reason, but it is not altogether easy to explain why reservists should be given the privilege. If licensees were required more often to bring up for inspection their licensed weapons, and more strict attention given to prosecute every case of illicit traffic and use of deadly weapons, not only would there be a welcome gain to the exchequer in these hard days, but a pleasanter feeling of general security in some nervous quarters.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

War is raging fiercely between Bombay and Calcutta on the vexed question of the hour for the departure of the Homeward Mails under the new P. and O. Contract. Bombay says that 2 p.m. on Saturday is the latest hour at which the Mails should start, while Calcutta sees no reason why 5 p.m. should not be equally suitable, ignoring the fact that the latter hour would practically abolish the much prized Saturday half holiday throughout the mercantile community of Bombay. As a matter of fact closing of the Mails on Friday would, of course, suit the Bombay folk better, but given a Saturday Mail 2 p. m. is the very latest hour that can be in any sense called convenient. For the present the matter does not affect Madras, and we can afford to look on at the game; but when the next accelerated train service comes into force between this and Bombay the question of departure of the Mail steamers from Bombay may affect us considerably. . . We cannot but think that Calcutta is showing a wanton disregard of a sister Presidency in her selfish consideration of her own convenience alone. An earlier departure of the Mail train from Calcutta on one day in the week would obviate all difficulties, but objections are raised to this on the plausible ground that a uniform timing throughout the week is indispensable. This, however, is based only on assumption. A two o'clock departure from Bombay on a Saturday is the only one that will suit that City and we hope that the local Chamber of Commerce will win the battle that it is now strenuously fighting with both energy and skill.—*Madras Mail*.

HIGH COURT.—August 26.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey.

To speak to the Minutes of Decree.

387,96—Dikshit and D—Jankibai alias Banubai vs Sakharam R Lalet and others—Daphtary and F.

Testamentary Suit.

For Judgment as to Costs.

3 97—Mathubai and J—Bai Mithibai vs Jetha Gopaljee—Madhowjee V.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.)

Testamentary suit for consent Decree.

25,97—In person—Mathooradas Nathoobhai vs Dewkabai widow—Madhowjee V.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

43,96—Chitnis M and M—Vasudev Gopal Bhandarkar and others vs Shamrao Narven Load and others—Daphtary and F, and Ardeshir H and D—In person, part heard.

98,96—Ardesir H and D—Dwarkadas Chagmal and others vs Memon Oomer Jamal Vayani—Payne G and S.

247,92—Payne G and S—Purshotumdas Ladabhai and others vs Chunilal Sakulchand and others—Edgelow and G.

245,96—Nanu and H—Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Choksi vs Framjee Hoosangjee Kharas and others—Chalk W and S, Nanu and H, and Little and Co, and Maganlal and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Fulton.)

For Judgement.

150,96—In person—Mohomed Sayed Madar vs Hawabai and others—R N Motabhoy, and M N Sacklatwalla.

On exceptions to Commissioner's report.

104,96—M N Sacktatwalla—Hawabai vs Jan Mohomed Oosman and others—Payne G and S.

672,96—Janardhan A—Sadanand Raghunath and others vs Wassudew Moreshwar Putwardhan and others—Chitnis M and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

325,97—Ardesir H and D—Foolc and Khosaldas vs Tapidas Goolabdass and others—In person. Captain and N.

329,97—In person—Khooma Gumna and others vs Meya Baba Hajee Meya Kevai—In person.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

18,97—In person—Bismillabai vs Abdool Kader Ramzan—M M Sacklatwalla.

19,97—In person—Sonagopa Appia vs Ranswami Nuropper and others—M M Saklatwalla.

21,97—In person—Goola oossein Jennajee and another vs Shet Adamjee Peerbhai and another.

Defended New Long Cause.

159,97—Wadia and G—Hormusjee Adarjee Kanga vs Merwanjee Cowasji Motasha—Ardeshir H and D. Part heard.

Postponed Long Causes.

569,95—In person—Harrishunker Damodhar vs Syed Hoosein Ally bin Ameer and others—Dikshit and D

115-97—In person—Ganeshram Doorgaparsad vs Doorgadin Bechuram—Part heart

82.97—Dikshit and D—Bai Luxmibai vs Rattonji Bhicajee Karanjawala—Roughton and B.

35,97—Chitnis M and M—Dharamsey Meghjee and another vs Samratral Khitsidas—Hiralal M and M.

45,96—Muljee and R—Ganputram Pitamber and others vs Manekchand Kapurchand and others—Edgelow & G.

30,97—Matubhai and J—Rangildas Hurgovandas vs Praalal Govindas—In person.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 25.

From London.

Rome s—6 cases medicine, Phillips and Co; 50 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy; 35 cases portwine, F Nusserwanjee, 2 cases perfumed spirit, Abba Gunny; 6 cases medicine &c, Currimbhoy Julubhoy and Co; 500 drums turpentine, Wilkinson Heywood and Clark; 4 cases cheese etc, 40 cases provision, 3 cases medicine, Phillips and Co.

From Glasgow.

Australia s—240 cases whisky, 145 cases rum &c, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 15 hogsheads ale, Edulji Bezonjee.

From Hull.

Horatio s—282 casks chemicals, Adamjee Bhrijee; 250 barrels chemical, Lookmanjee Sulliemanjee; 50 barrels chemicals, K Methubhai.

From New York.

Australia s—15 cases medicine, etc, S P Ghandy.

From Charente.

Merkara s—1 case perfumed spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From Bordeaux.

Rome s—51 cases claret, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From Venice.

Caledonia s—3 cases glass beads, P Karrimbhoy.

From Trieste.

Gisela s—43 cases writing paper, and 29 bales printing paper, Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th August, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ... inches	29·722
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	82·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9
Dew Point	76·2
Relative humidity of Air	·813
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	7·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	87·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·0
General Directions of wind*	W, WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	214
Fall of Rain	0·06
Total fall during month	13·51
" " year	58·11
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. 25th August	0·12

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. Cleaver's Terebene Soap is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The City Line s. s. City of Dublin, Captain James R. Rae, which reached this port, yesterday, met with very fine weather to Aden from thence to Bombay moderate to strong winds from the S. W. and high sea, ship rolling heavily, at times taking large quantities of water on board. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbella, Captain S. Boon, which came in harbour, on Tuesday evening, from Delagoa Bay, &c., experienced during the voyage moderate W. winds, with cloudy weather and no rain. The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peshawar, Captain F. Vibert, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hongkong, had from Galle to Cape Comorin fresh monsoon and fine weather thence to Bombay moderate N. Westerly winds and squally weather with strong S. easterly currents. The s. s. Claverhill, Captain L. Wigby, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Batoum, met with fine weather throughout the voyage. The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Nowshera, Captain J. Stone, which arrived here, from Rangoon, experienced moderate monsoon and fine weather.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 25TH OF AUGUST, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·570	W	1	91·6	76·1	73	—	11·65	—2·05
Sirsa	29·557	NW	3	96·8	76·8	79	...	11·05	+0·38
Delhi	29·565	W	3	90·7	79·4	79	—	15·43	—5·00
Agra	29·565	NW	4	95·3	79·4	87	—	32·19	+12·03
Cawnpore	29·572	E N E	2	88·3	79·1	96	0·52	19·81	...
Allahabad	29·543	WNW	4	89·1	78·8	91	0·36	36·11	+8·78
Jhansi	29·585	NW	4	90·1	76·2	81	0·30	21·08	—6·15
Jacobabad	29·531	E S E	3	108·5	82·0	69	...	3·65	+1·08
Karachi	29·628	WNW	13	89·8	78·9	71	..	8·06	+3·18
Jeypore	29·618	W	4	92·1	74·0	78	—	13·36	—6·65
Ajmere	29·641	W	5	85·4	71·1	86	1·01	29·22	+4·50
Deesa	29·657	WNW	7	89·2	76·0	83	—	13·91	—5·94
Ahmedabad	29·677	NW	2	89·7	76·1	7[illegible]	—	23·55	...
Bhuj	29·653	W	13	90·1	72·9	76	—	7·66	—3·55
Rajkot	29·675	W	7	90·9	75·7	8[illegible]	..	18·55	—3·66
Ghadechi	29·650	N W	8	93·2	74·7	78	—	13·21	..
Veraval	29·667	NNW	7	85·6	77·3	86	..	14·11	..
Neemuch	29·654	WNW	6	88·8	70·6	77	..	25·07	+0·68
Indore	29·665	N W	4	85·2	70·1	91	—	18·72	—2·88
Saugor	29·596	WNW	5	84·6	72·6	87	0·05	32·01	—2·85
Jubbulpore	29·581	WNW	2	87·1	71·6	86	0·78	36·32	—2·06
Hoshangabad	29·622	SSW	2	80·8	74·7	93	—	43·06	+4·23
Khandwa	29·640	W	9	84·2	73·6	86	—	14·60	—6·65
Raipur	29·572	WSW	8	86·3	74·6	90	0·91	25·33	—13·2
Nagpur	29·574	N N W	5	92·2	77·1	78	0·05	29·15	—2·19
Amraoti	29·609	N N W	7	91·7	73·8	76	..	13·71	—8·97
Akola	29·643	W	11	90·9	78·7	86	..	14·84	—7·32
Surat	29·664	N W	3	91·1	78·6	77	—	25·59	—6·14
Malegaon	29·664	WNW	10	91·4	69·2	74	0·04	8·10	—4·42
Bombay	29·685	E	8	87·4	77·3	93	0·17	58·22	+2·49
Poona	29·694	W	11	81·6	67·9	84	—	13·15	—1·03
Ahmednagar	29·634	N NW	13	92·3	69·5	65	..	3·62	..
Aurangabad	29·685	Calm	2	90·9	69·2	71	—	12·07	—
Sholapur	29·561	NW	17	93·3	76·0	62	..	5·37	—9·76
Ratnagiri	29·690	Calm	4	84·9	76·4	95	0·18	102·77	+16·02
Belgaum	29·695	W	13	81·7	66·8	85	—	34·44	+3·90
Goa	29·726	N N E	9	84·1	77·4	95	0·40	84·47	—
Karwar	29·705	WNW	4	83·7	76·0	91	1·02	105·77	+9·15
Mangalore	29·725	N W	4	84·3	73·4	95	3·94	119·50	+31·26
Calicut	29·702	N W	4	84·8	76·0	89	0·02	116·52	+40·15
Cochin	29·749	W	F	85·3	75·1	92	0·67	84·68	+2·53
Bangalore	29·703	WNW	8	83·8	65·8	85	—	7·01	—5·71
Secunderabad	29·690	WNW	5	83·2	73·8	73	0·01	13·20	—5·13
Masulipatam	29·571	Calm	5	84·6	77·6	89	0·70	8·20	—9·00
Bellary	29·668	WNW	8	96·7	75·8	63	—	3·51	—2·40
Cuddapah	29·659	W	L	92·0	74·3	59	0·14	9·05	—4·06
Madras	29·623	WNW	7	95·5	76·0	78	0·13	8·33	—1·20
Coimbatore	29·719	SW	3	87·4	73·0	91	—	7·83	+4·32
Trichinopoly	29·657	Calm	4	96·6	72·8	84	2·04	6·25	+0·06
Negapatam	29·69	SW	5	94·1	71·9	96	0·95	2·26	—4·95
Colombo	29·766	WSW	14	85·0	78·	7[illegible]	—	24·41	+8·25
Aden	29·576	SSW	9	91·3	78·8	67	—	0·62	+0·42

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J. H.=0·09 (61·33); G. T. H.=0·30 (61·88); St. G. H.=0·21 (63·32); C. P.=0·17 (58·22).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in Berar and at Madras, Cuddapah, Bellary Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Bangalore, Calicut, Mangalore, Karwar, Goa, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Nagpur, Raipur, Khandwa, Jubbulpore, Neemuch and Ghadechi, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest at Allahabad and highest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderately steep to slight. Winds are noth-easterly at Cawnpore, Bombay and Goa, and south-westerly to northwesterly in several other places. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Neemuch, 16 at Khandwa and 14 at Karachi. The maximum temperature is 5° in excess of the normal at Belgaum, Sholapore, Malegaon and Amraoti, and the minimum 6° in excess at Sholapur. The lowest temperature in the shade was 67° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably at Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Madras, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. Heavy rain has fallen at Mangalore (3·94") and Trichinopoly (2·04"), over an inch at Karwar (1·02") and Ajmere (1·01"), light to moderate showers at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Raipur, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Goa, Cochin, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Madras and Negapatam, and a few drops at Saugor, Nagpur, Malegaon, Calicut and Secunderabad. The abnormal chart indicates the existence of a large area of low pressure in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and on and off the North Coromandel Coast. The barometer is abnormally low at Madras and Masulipatam, and the winds are increasing in force to the eastwards of Colombo and the Coromandel Coast in the Bay, which point to the actual existence or the formation of a depression to the eastwards of Madras in the Bay, where the weather is squally, rainy and more or less unsettled. The weather conditions are favourable for scattered rain in all districts except Sind, Gujarat, Berar, Central India, Rajputana, the Punjab and at most of the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency. Conditions are favourable for rain on the Malabar and Coromandel Coasts.

A. J. L. GRIMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(By Telegraph.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

Wednesday: The barometer is steady in Bengal and Upper Burma, and has fallen elsewhere. The fall is brisk to rapid over the Peninsula. Pressure is highest in Malabar and Ceylon, and lowest in the Indus Valley; but the principal feature in the weather is a large shallow depression which is forming over north-west of the Bay and the Ganjam Coast. Winds are south-easterly over Burma and Bengal and generally north-westerly elsewhere. Force of the monsoon is low, both over the Bay and the Arabian Sea Coasts. Mean temperature is lower than usual over the Punjab, east of the Peninsula, and Lower Burma, and higher than usual elsewhere. Abnormal deficiency is large in West Punjab, elsewhere the variations are moderate; the only highest maximum being a hundred and a-half degrees at Jocobabad. There has been no rain in Punjab, Mysore, West of the Central Provinces, Gujerat, Central India, Sind and Rajputana; elsewhere the weather is showery, and a quarter-inch of rain has fallen in Bijapur, the principal amounts being over four inches in Bahraich, over three in Mangalore, over two in Trichinopoly, over one in Rangoon, Akyab, Silchar, Darbhanga, Meerat, Ranikhet, Karwar, Ajmer, and Cuddapore.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In.	Byculla Cts.	Esp'lade In.	Esp'lade Cts.	Fort In.	Fort Cts.	Colaba In.	Colaba Cts.
Previously registered	61	80	60	47	63	42	58	05
Wednesday, Aug. 25th	0	02	0	30	0	05	0	06
Total	61	82	60	77	63	47	58	11
Total fall to Aug. 26th, 1896	86	43	84	71	90	82	84	59
Total fall to Aug. 25th, 1895	56	76	49	39	49	98	50	71

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. 6 a.m.

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	47	47
Monday, August 23	0	27
Total	47	74
Total fall to 23rd August, 1896	64	6

G. I. P. RAILWAY LINE.

Return of Rainfall at he following stations up to week ending Friday 20th August, 1897.

	In.	Ct.		In.	Ct.
Jubbulpore	33	78	Nasik	13	2
Raver	10	65	Deolali	16	58
Nimbora	7	9	Ghoti	75	82
Bhadli	13	92	Nargaon	9	50
Jalgaon	13	35	Warangaon	11	8
Sirsoli	18	63	Hotgi	7	38
Mhasawad	15	2	Mohol	11	25
Maheji	19	40	Madha	10	25
Pachora	17	61	Barsi Road	8	20
Kajgaon	11	3	Kem	5	92
Chalisgaon	10	43	Jeur	5	43
Nardongri	8	16	Pomalwari	4	20
Nandgaon	9	93	Diksal	4	45
Manmar	4	51	Lonauli	147	38
Lasalgaon	5	19	Dhond	7	2
Khervadi	11	41	Talegaon	38	5

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows;—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, to be satisfactory, should be bought at this season of the year during the monsoons, they are more reliable, more lasting, the price same as usual. Price List post free.

MOSQUITO-BITE LOTION.—The application of this Lotion soothes the pain, reduces the swelling, and relieves the irritation arising from the Sting of these venomous little insects. Per Bottle, Re. 1. THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PLEASE note our KIOTO DINNER SET for 6 persons Rs. 14-8 only, also Ice Set Rs. 4-14; Great Reduction on all Goods owing to favourable exchange at SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12; Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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WANTED, A STEAM LAUNCH DRIVER, 2nd Class Certificate holder. Pay Rs. 50 or according to qualifications. Apply at once, forwarding certificates to STATE ENGINEER, Porbandar, Kathiawar.

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H. BARRETT, Esq., Engineer, Kaiser-i-Hind Mills:—During the last week I have used BATLIWALLA and Co.'s CHOLEROL amongst my Mill Hands, and found it giving relief at once, and has proved SUCCESSFUL in all cases of CHOLERIC SYMPTOMS. Dr. B. NOVROJI [L. M. & S.]:—It is a safe and sure remedy for Cholera. Dr. N. B. LAM [L. M. & S.]:—I have found it extremely useful in several cases of Cholera. As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

JUBILEE.—2,000 DIAMOND JUBILEE TICKETS [available 15th July to 15th September 1897] entitle the holder to a REDUCTION of 25 per cent. on our Ordinary Prices and the present of the latest Photograph of Her Majesty specially secured by us from Home free of charge. Please apply RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Whiteway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

RECEIVED English CONCERTINAS expressly made to our order in London by Messrs. Murdoch & Co., in case complete, Rs. 60 to Rs. 180.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per owt.	6	8

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 25.

A DECLINE of 1-16 per cent. made the price of Consols in London yesterday 112 7-16. Indian Sterling Loan was ⅛ per cent. lower at 118⅛, and Rupee Securities 1-16 at £63 3-8. Paris quotations were unchanged at 25·17 fcs. for Exchange on London, and 104⅞ for Rentes. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3½d. Bar Silver declined ½d. in value, to 23⅝d. per oz., and in New York ⅛ cent. to 51½ cents. per oz., with demand Exchange on London ½ cent. to 4·85½ dollars.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat on Friday last was 840,000 quarters, compared with 790,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

Spot prices of Cotton declined 1-32d. in Liverpool for Mid.-Americans as well as for all descriptions of East Indians; while American Arrivals, on the other hand, advanced 3-32d. August delivery being quoted at 4 5-32d. and 3 27-32d. for December-January delivery. The day's sales were 7,000 bales, of which 200 bales were East Indians; and the Imports 3,000 bales. The market closed quiet; Surats firm, Arrivals steady. The Manchester market closed steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands continued in New York at 8 cents; August Futures were 18 points higher at 8·13 cents, and December 4 points lower at 7·04 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales.

Locally the market for ready Cotton is very quiet to-day, and the mills are buying only a little. One European shipper is reported to have bought Bengal guaranteed Fine at Rs. 169 per candy. In New Cotton prices are irregular. There were buyers of Broach in the morning at Rs. 202, but at closing Rs. 200 is the best offered. Bengal, for January delivery, is quoted at Rs. 158 at Rs. 159 per candy.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	199	bales.
Wheat	11,139	cwts.
Linseed	946	,,
Rapeseed	3,372	,,
Castorseed	2,663	,,
Rice	4,422	,,

FREIGHTS continue a steady market, but quiet. A line of 700 at 800 tons is reported booked for Hamburg per City of Dublin (s.)

EXCHANGE opened firm with 1s. 3½d. quoted for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 3 7-8 to 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter continue scarce, and the enquiry for Bank remittance is limited. For Telegraphic 1s. 3 25-32d. is reported done to a small extent, the market closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s.	3 3-4d.	per rupee.
,, Telegraphic	1s.	3 3-4d.	,,
,, 3 ms' sight	1s.	3 25-32d.	,,
Credits 3 ms' sight	1s.	3 29-32d.	,,
Francs ,,		1·67½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have further declined to-day to 96¾ for Cash, for 3½ per Cents, and 96 9-16 for the Settlement; with Threes quoted at 92 to 93.

SHARES are quiet, with a continuance of the downward tendency noticeable in prices again to-day.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 15-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	112 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	104 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-8
Bar Silver	23 3-4

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Canton, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, AUG. 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ravenna arrived here, from Bombay, yesterday afternoon.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sunda (extra) left here on the 21st instant for China direct.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I N Co's s s Scindia, 2,050 tons, Captain J H Stafford, cleared, yesterday, for Moulmein in ballast.

THE Hall Line s s Eden Hall, 2,332 tons, Captain James Black, cleared yesterday, for Yokohama via Singapore, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's s s Peshawar, 2,202 tons, Captain, F Vibert, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Hongkong (28th July), via Saigon and Singapore, with a cargo of rice and planks.

THE City Line s s City of Dublin, 2,155 tons, Captain J R Rae, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Forbes, Forbes and Co.

THE s s Claverhill, 1,828 tons, Captain L Wigby, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Batoum (2nd August), with a cargo of 1,09,000 cases of kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nowshera, 1,938 tons, Captain J Stone, arrived in harbour, on Monday night, from Rangoon (25th July), via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mrs M Ebrahim and two children as cabin and nine deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kerbella, 1,458 tons, Captain S Boon, which arrived in harbour, on Tuesday evening, from Delagoa Bay (22nd July), via Beira, Mozambique, Zanzibar and Seychelles, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Girling Master Girling, Mr Barros Costa and 10 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 25.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Eden Hall	2232	Black	Japan	25-8	E B & Co
B	Horatio	2081	Croft	Hull	31-8	F M & Co
C	King Arthur	1047	Owen	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
D	Matin	2434	Archer		27-8	K N & Co
G	Safari	892	Kiepe	Zanzibar	25-8	J Heyer
H & J	H M S Magdala	3340	Fleet			Royal Navy
Do	Hulk Tenasserim	7760				Do.
L	Sabarmati	524	Cassum			S & Co
L	Mananadi	547	Budroo			S & Co
M	Bahaduri	824	Adam	Karachi	27-8	S & Co
N	Ehrenfels	1823	Ziegenmeyer			G & Co
P	Meike Maru	2053	Ging	Yokohama	30-8	N Y Kaisha
P	Kerbella	1960	Boon			M M & Co
Q	Akbar	1441	Baldwin			H C Joosub
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Poonani	552	Ahmed			S & Co
	Sabarmati	524	Cassum			S & Co
	Indravati	513	Ahmed	Marmagoa	25-8	S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Rome	3022	Danell	London	3-9	P & O Co
2	Australia	2321	Tait	Marseilles	27-8	W & A G & Co
4	Shannon	238	Jephson	Aden	27-8	P & O Co
5	Brindisi	21[illegible]9	Watkins	China	27-8	P & O Co
6	Mirzapore	2168	Wickenden	China	2-9	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2320	Nicolich	Trieste	4-9	A L

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Brahmani	1015 tons	S & Co
H B Snipe	302 tons	B P Trust

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Princes Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Nowshera s	Stone	Rangoon, July 25.
25	Claverhill s	Wigby	Batoum, Aug 2.
	Peshawar s	Vibert	Hongkong, July 28.
	City of Dublin s	Rae	Liverpool, July 38.
	Purulia s	Leddon	Busreh via Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Eden Hall s	Black	Yokohama.
	Scindia s	Stafford	Moulmein.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Kola, for Karachi.
,, Kerbella, for Aden, Zanzibar, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 20 Nuddea s ... Hart ... Melbourne, July 17.

DEPARTURES.

August 19.—Steamers Malta, Historian, Lindenfels and Karagola.
August 20—Steamers Shahzada and Shahjehan.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—AUGUST 24.

10 p.m.	79·3

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—AUGUST 25.

6 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	81·8
2 p.m.	84·5
6 p.m.	81·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

QUINN—ESMONDE-WHITE—August 18, at St. Joseph's Church, Trivandrum, by the Right Rev. Dr. Ferdinand Ossi, Bishop of Quilon, assisted by the Rev. Father John, D. C. M. Ap., Vicar, and the Rev. Fathers Charles and Elias, D. C. M. Ap., John James Patrick Quinn, Indian Staff Corps, to Florence, only daughter of Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Esmonde-White.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1897.

To many hundreds of poor people who have made Bombay a city of refuge from the scarcity prevailing in many parts of the mofussil, it has proved a "land of promise" as illusory as that which Surgeon-Major Barry found at Poona in regard to the civic administration there. In ordinary times, people out of work in the districts have easily found employment on coming to Bombay. But in this famine year, as was the case in the famine of the seventies, the stream of immigration has been so large, that although the demand for labour is probably above normal limits, the market has been glutted, and the anticipations of the immigrants as to being able to earn a livelihood in the big city have been doomed to disappointment. Many who have woke up to this fact are doing the best thing possible under the circumstances, and are returning to their country homes. During the present week a noticeable outward stream has arisen at the Causeways, and though it does not seem to have spread to the bunders, where the in-coming tide has been largest, it cannot fail to somewhat reduce the congested state of the labour market. But when due allowance is made for this, it would seem that there is still a large section of the population without visible means of support, and the Plague Committee are considering various schemes for meeting the situation. We pointed out the other day that the relief first suggested, that of stone-quarrying, would not give sufficent employment to meet the necessities of the case, and we are glad to learn that the Plague Committee have made a start in a direction which gives much greater promise for the future, and which has the added advantage that it will contribute towards the "betterment" programme for coming years. By way of testing the labour-market of the northern part of the Island, the Plague Committee, yesterday, started the work of filling up the loose uneven and low lying compound of the De Lisle Hospital. On this about one hundred and twenty people only can be employed, but when it became known on Monday that it was intended to start the work, there were three hundred applicants. The number was doubled yesterday morning, when the test works were opened. Those of the workpeople who are known to be homeless will be accommodated in the sheds in the hospital compound, at present unutilised. Upon its being found by this test that larger measures are required, steps will be taken accordingly. The Plague Committee are considering the desirability of filling up some of the low lying areas in the Island, which from their saturated and malarious condition are a source of danger to the public health. The material for this work would consist very largely of cinders and ashes brought from the Worli Pumping station, and from mills and other manufactories. In many places cinders are resorted to for making of mortar, but here sand is so cheap and plentiful that this is not done and there is no reason why cinders should not be utilized in improving the condition of water-logged areas. No doubt, landed proprietors would be willing in many cases to bear the greater part, if not the whole, of the cost of thus filling in building sites and other plots of land belonging to them. In this way the double purpose may be served of improving many areas, especially in the northern part of the Island, and of relieving existing distress. The cinders would be conveyed in carts drawn by men, instead of bullocks, so as to increase the amount of relief afforded by the work. There may be difficulties about this plan, of which at present we know nothing, but *prima facie* it is a commendable one. The Plague Committee have in hand a sum of nearly ten thousand rupees subscribed for the mitigation of distress, and a good part of this will probably be applied in the payment of relief wages. They have also applied to the Bombay Branch of the Indian Famine Relief Fund for a grant of ten thousand rupees, not for payment of wages, as that is not one of the four main "objects" of the Fund, but for giving a few extra comforts to the persons on relief whose earnings will not be more than about four annas per diem. When General Gatacre applied for a grant from the Fund some months back, it was refused, on the ground that it had not been subscribed to alleviate the sufferings entailed by plague. But since then the city has been the resort of some thousands of people driven here by reason of the scarcity in the mofussil, and hence the relief measures now being started are directly traceable to the famine. The Presidency Famine Fund can justly be indented upon under these altered circumstances, and it may be hoped that the Executive Committee of the Fund will be able to make the grant applied for.

THE Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in its desire materially to forward the welfare of the institute and to increase the scope of instruction, appeals for substantial assistance to Native Chiefs and Municipalities. It believes that they would undoubtedly receive ultimate benefit for any such help granted, and that in the early future. For the guidance of chiefs and municipalities in the matter, we may draw attention to the ninth annual report of the Institute, which has been issued this week. It is shown that the usefulness of the institute has been steadily on the increase, and that though the want of funds has always been a serious drawback, through Sir Dinshaw Petit's munificence a new department has been added to the school for sheet metal working and enamelling. This was opened on the 1st instant, and has been placed in charge of Mr. W. Biddle, an English specialist, brought out for the purpose. In addition to this, another new class—for practical locomotive engineering—is to be commenced in November next, the hours of instruction being so arranged as to be available for apprentices and others engaged in the locomotive engineering workshops. We are glad to observe that the Board recognises the necessity of at once giving instruction in plumbing and sanitary engineering. Though practically a neglected science, it is, as the Board admits, becoming of more and vital importance to every town throughout the country, and they must therefore make arrangements accordingly in the institute. But, asks the Honorary Secretary in his report, how are funds to be obtained? That the total available income of the Board is fully expended is clearly shown in the past balance-sheets, and it is, therefore, only from outside sources that the money can be looked for to endow new industries. Voluntary contributions towards sustaining the work of the institute can only be expected. But the Board thinks that a certain amount of moral claim may be made on the favour of outside municipalities and Native States. Finally, in its appeal the Board urges that with the introduction of sheet metal working and enamelling into India—which is an industry of special value to every large town throughout the country, and therefore of far greater collective value than to Bombay only—the moral claim of the Board on other Municipalities and Native States becomes at once apparent, and when the proposal of introducing an education tending to qualify men to become thoroughly scientific and practical plumbers and sanitary engineers with a knowledge of the best methods of water-supply, house-to-house connections, drainage and the disposal of sewage is added, the Board have every confidence that Municipal bodies and Native Princes will readily come forward to materially aid the funds of the Institute and enable the Board to carry out the programme it has set itself. That the services of students who have passed through the institute are greatly appreciated is demonstrated in another part of the report. No less than 1,569 passed students have secured lucrative positions during the nine years the institute has been in existence. Of a batch of 113 students recently turned out fifteen are in business for themselves, 37 are mechanical engineers, seventeen managers of ginning factories, twelve mechanical assistants, eleven technical institute masters, two school of art teachers, six mechanics, and the others draughtsmen, electricians, and the like—all having done well for themselves and brought credit on the institute. The advantage of having the services of properly trained men on their staffs must commend itself to Native governments and municipalities, and if further information than is given be wanted, no doubt the Honorary Secretary, the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., will be glad to supply it.

A STILL further reduction in the numbers in receipt of relief is shown in this week's Famine Returns. The total is now 2,735,373, the diminution being set down at 124,917. The decrease is slow, but we believe sure, and it may be hoped the necessity for relief works will have disappeared altogether by the end of the year. All provinces contribute to the week's improvement, but Bombay-Hyderabad, where trifling increases of 4,223 and 122, respectively, are noted. Madras reports a decrease of over fifty thousand. Agricultural works have taken off the bulk of the people, for there has been rain everywhere. In some districts there has been a superabundance; in others too little, but generally it has been adequate. The Madras reports are rarely ever hopeful, and though the numbers in famine relief works are decreasing week by week—not from sickness or death—yet we are told that harvests are limited, pasture is failing, cattle are dying, and that prices are high and rising. Such being the case we might reasonably have expected to find an increase in the numbers in relief, instead of the reverse. In Bombay sowing operations have been completed in most places and fodder is sufficient. Yet the condition of agricultural stock continues to deteriorate, standing crops are thriving, except where locusts have attacked them. General rain has fallen in Bengal, which has over forty thousand fewer people on relief works this week than last. Prospects of autumn crops are generally good except in Patna, where the crops as previously reported were damaged by the recent floods. The harvesting of early rice and jute is proceeding, and on the whole a good outturn is expected. Prices continue almost stationary, though in some districts new rice has come into the market. The North-West Provinces, which has a falling off of over eight thousand, continues sowing and weeding, and the transplanting of rice is still in progress. Standing crops are doing well, and a little grain is being cut in a few districts. Slight damage has been caused by excessive rain in places. In the Punjab, which has a decrease of upwards of four thousand, the condition of standing crops is generally good, and as green grass is available in most places cattle are picking up. In the Central Provinces the present heavy rain and insects have done some damage to til in parts of Saugor and the Harda tahsil of Hoshangabad, and to the early millet which was being harvested in Betul. Transplantation of rice and weeding operations are in full swing and the preparation of lands for winter sowings continues. Fodder, however, is still scarce in some parts of Nagpur, but prices, steady in seven districts, show slight fluctuations with a tendency to rise elsewhere. In Burma standing crops are in good condition and prospects are everywhere favourable. In Nepaul the rain has come too late to be of any benefit regarding transplanting of rice, consequently much ground in this valley remains unplanted. But the standing crops are benefiting, and reports from the Terai state there have not been such fine crops there for five years. Thus, as is always the case, while in some provinces the outlook is distinctly good, others cannot boast of very greatly improved prospects. Unfortunately, however, the reports do not seem so carefully compiled as might be expected, little attempt being made to explain the fluctuations in the numbers on relief.

THE decision of the Home Government not to reinstate the British officers who lost their commissions for complicity in the Jameson raid is being vigorously discussed in military circles. The persons primarily responsible for the raid are little, if any, the worse while their unfortunate subordinates find themselves face to face with the fact that their careers are for ever blasted, unless a stern Government can be moved to reconsider its decision. The case for these gentlemen is very clearly put by a writer in the *Quarterly Review*. As he says, some half-dozen young British officers were "seconded" for service in the forces of the Chartered Company. They were subject, we presume, to the ordinary rules of military service. The first of these rules is that of implicit obedience to the orders of their commanding officers. On the Continent this duty of obedience is absolute. In France and Germany, and, we believe, in all the chief Continental States, no legal action can lie against any soldier who commits any offence whatever against the criminal or civil laws of the State, provided he can prove that he committed this offence in obedience to the orders of his commanding officer. That is the case of the officers who accompanied Dr. Jameson. But, whereas in the European armies a superior officer may be punished if the order was illegal, the subordinate officer remains exempt from the possibility of punishment. It cannot be said that in England such immunity exists. But apparently an exception is to be made in the case of the officers who marched against the Boers. As they themselves testified, they were assured by their superiors that the expedition was undertaken with the knowledge and sanction of the British Government. They had no reason to suppose they were taking part in an illegal action, and, as the writer in the *Quarterly* says, to ask a number of young officers to desert their comrades on the eve of a battle, to persuade the troops they were appointed to lead to follow them in their desertion, and to surrender to the enemy—for this was the only way in which they could effect their retreat—would be to violate every tradition which in the British army regulates the conduct of officers and gentlemen. Being seconded in the British Army to serve in South Africa the officers were bound to obey those whom the Cape Government had set in authority over them. If Mr. Rhodes did nothing dishonourable in using the telegrams which were read before the Committee, it cannot consistently be held that the young officers were committing a grave offence in being misled by them. The English press without exception calls out for fair play for the officers. Lord Lansdowne declared that her Majesty's Government were not aware of any reasons which would justify the restoration of their commissions to these officers. If the Parliamentary inquiry which lately concluded had the result of materially altering the aspect of the case they would have been glad to reconsider their decision, and, if it had appeared unjust, to take steps for the purpose of redressing that injustice. But no facts materially altering the position of affairs were, in his opinion, elicited, and the House was aware that the Committee had made no recommendation in their favour. Here then the matter must rest unless and until public agitation on their behalf induces Government to do them justice. In this inconsistent decision the principals escape, the subordinates only suffer.

ACCORDING to telegraphic advices received, yesterday, from Hongkong, the sales of Indian yarns amounted only to 2,510 bales during the last fortnight, exchange being quoted so low as Rs. 137 per 100 dollars. Owing to the prevailing scarcity of money in China, the stock in hand of yarns is being slowly removed, the sales being small. Malwa opium was quoted twenty dollars higher after the last mail left Hongkong. During the whole of this month there has been no sale of yarns in Bombay for China, the shippers having suffered considerable losses owing to low exchange.

THE accident on the East Indian Railway, early on Saturday morning last seems to have been clearly due to the driver of the up goods train having run through Gaipura station without stopping for the line clear messages. The passenger train having left Nahwai about the same moment a collision was inevitable, as the darkness of the night and the heavy rain falling at the time would prevent the driver of either train discerning the approach of the other till close at hand. The passenger was fortunately only a local train that runs between Allahabad and Mogul Serai, and which as it starts at 2-30 a.m., is seldom crowded. If the leading 3rd class carriages had been full of people the loss of life must have been very heavy, as they were so completely shattered that no one in them could have escaped serious injury. As it was the only two occupants were killed. Otherwise no one in either train was hurt, the engine drivers and firemen jumping off before the collision. Both engines were seriously damaged and interlocked. On the passenger train three goods wagons were completely smashed, the leading brakevan was thrown off the line on the one side and five third class carriages were thrown across the line on the other side. Of these the first four were crowded in a confused heap abreast of the engine. On the goods train the leading truck mounted the tender of the engine the buffers shearing through the side plates, and was completely smashed, and one other truck was badly derailed and damaged. The break down trains got to work about 10 o'clock, but owing to the almost inextricable manner in which the derailed vehicles were locked together and to the heavy rain falling during the whole of the day and following night, the line was not cleared for about 24 hours. All the damaged carriages and trucks and the tender of the goods engine had to be thrown down the railway embankment and the two engines were towed back to the stations on either side. All passengers and mails were transhipped for 24 hours and the up Bombay mail of Sunday was the first train to run through.

THE sixth part of Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen's "Encyclopædia of Sport" contains an article by F. C. Selous upon the African Elephant, and the commencement of a description of the science of Fencing by Camille prevost. Rawdon Lee and Fred Gresham complete their account of the sporting dogs and include within their scope training and medical treatment. Driving is in the hands of W. C. A. Blew; General Michael describes the habits and pursuit of the Indian Elephant, and the Ranger of the New Forest (Hon. Gerald Lascelles) deals with Falconry from his mass of personal experience. Other articles are Duck Shooting by John Cordeaux Eland by H. A. Bryden, and Elk by Sir Henry Pottinger.

THE special edition of Mr. John Guille Millais's magnificent work on "British Deer and their Horns," (Sotheran and Co.) is, we understand, already sold. It was limited to one hundered copies numbered and signed by the author. The ordinary edition, printed on art paper, forms one volume imperial quarto. It is illustrated by 185 text and full-page illustrations, mostly by the author, besides ten electrogravures and a coloured frontispiece by the author and Mr. Sidney Steel, and a series of drawings by the late Sir Edwin Landseer. A special feature of the work is the study of the horns of the three species of British deer still existing, and of those which formerly inhabited the British islands. The author's thoroughness is sufficiently betokened by the fact that his opening chapter is devoted to a history of British deer and their horns during the Pliocene and Pleistocene periods.

IN the autumn the same publishers will issue a new scientific series entitled "The Progressive Science Series," a title which is intended to be indicative of the character and scope of the volumes as opposed to a series whose object were merely historical or expository. Professor Cope will write on Vertebrate Palæontology, Mr. Geikie on Earth Structure, Mr. St. George Mivart on The Groundwork of Science, Mr. Bonney on Volcanoes. Other volumes are in contemplation on Heredity in Relation to Crime, in both its legal and scientific aspects; on the relation between Science and Religion, upon Theories of Matter and possibly a volume upon Marriage and Divorce. The editor of the series is Mr. F. E. Beddard, F. R. S.

THE Italian Minister of Public Instruction is taking measures for expropriating the unedited M.S.S. of the Italian poet Leopardi, with a view to making them available to the public. They have been hidden from sight for about forty years.

MESSRS. SWAN, SONNENSCHEIN and Co. will publish early in the autumn a book on Greek vases, by Miss Susan Horner, author of "Walks in Florence." The book will contain a history of the manufacture of Greek vases, and the gradual development to perfection of form, as well as to beauty of design. The illustrations will be derived from specimens in the British Museum and the Louvre.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

The Powers are agreeing to Lord Salisbury's proposal, and are now enquiring of Greece what revenues she is able to assign towards the indemnity loan.

PRESIDENT FAURE'S VISIT TO RUSSIA.

Long and repeated conferences have taken place between M. Hanotaux and Count Mouravieff at St. Petersburg.

THE KING OF SIAM IN GERMANY.

His Majesty the King of Siam has arrived at Dresden.

The King of Saxony has conferred a high Order upon him.

THE ENGINEERING DISPUTE.

Aug. 25.

Over fifty thousand men are now idle owing to the Engineering dispute.

THE RISING ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

The "Standard," in discussing the rising on the Indian frontier, says that it would be wise to accept the Amir's assurances, and that allowance must be made for his difficult position, and to force a quarrel upon him at the present juncture would be a grave political blunder.

The "Daily News" says that the talk of the Sultan's emissaries having fomented the risings is ridiculous. It attributes the risings entirely to the annexation of Chitral inspiring anxiety in other districts.

The article adds that the future policy of the Indian Government demands serious consideration.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Aug. 25.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the homeward mails of the 20th August, arrived here, at 12-30 p.m., to-day.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

HIS EXCELLENCY AT PALANPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

PALANPUR, Aug. 25.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay, accompained by Major Owen, Military Secretary, arrived here by the Ahmedabad mail train, under a salute of 17 guns. His Excellency was received cordially at the station by his Highness Sir Shermahomed Khanji, K.C.I.E., Dewan Saheb of Palanpur, Colonel Jackson, Political Superintendent, the two Princes, Bhayats, Patawats, and the Chief Minister, Rao Bahadur Dullabji Ved, as well as by the Agency and State officers. His Highness' body-guard and the Imperial Police Sowars were drawn up outside the station and presented arms to his Excellency as he drove in procession to the Residency bungalow. His Highness will pay his Excellency a formal visit at six in the evening, then entertain his Excellency at a banquet, when illuminations on a grand scale will take place.

Before starting for Bombay, to-morrow, Lord Sandhurst will pay a return visit to his Highness at the palace.

THE QUETTA ARRESTS.

ONE OF THE SARDARS RELEASED.

LAHORE, Aug. 25.

News from Quetta, to-day, states that one of the three Sardars arrested has been released on certain terms. He is the principal Sardar of the Raisanis, the Sarawan group of Baluchis, is Ghoushaksh by name, and exercises immense influence.

Mr. Barnes, the Agent to the Governor-General, held a Durbar at Quetta, on Monday, at which most of the Chiefs of position attended. A friendly homely was given with a stern warning as to the consequences of disobedience, and it has created an excellent impression throughout the country. The ideas is that more serious designs have been shifted by the promptness of the action.

Mrs. Knox was brought away from Khelat under a strong escort of the 6th Bombay Cavalry, and sent from Quetta, which proves that the Khan is unable to preserve order in his territories.

THE AMIR AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

The following official Communique has been issued :—

"The British Agent in Kabul reports that the Amir read in public Durbar on the 17th August the Viceroy's letter which called upon his Highness to restrain his subjects from taking part in the frontier disturbances. His Highness solemnly swore that he had always maintained friendly relations with the British Government and had never induced his subjects or sepoys to take hostile action against the British. His Highness read the draft of his reply to the Durbar, which was very largely attended, as it was held on the anniversary of his Highness' assumption of the title of 'Zia-ul-millat-wa-uddin'."

PROSPECTS OF SESAMUM CROP.

The first general forecast of the prospects of Sesamum crop for the current season by the Director-General of Statistics is now issued. It states that the lateness of the rains has generally interfered with the sowings all over India. In some places re-sowing has been possible, but in others food-grains have been extensively substituted for this oilseed. On the whole the area sown is below the average, though it may be increased by later sowings. Prospects of the crop are reported generally good, and the recent rain is believed to have greatly improved them than in Bombay, where the outlook was not so favourable as elsewhere. In Madras the area sown is about one-quarter less than the average, in Berar it is one-third less. In the Punjab it is one-quarter less than last year; but further sowings are still probable. The report for Bombay is incomplete.

COTTON CROP.

The first general forecast of the Cotton crop throughout India which is now issued by the Director General of Statistics states that the area under cotton everywhere is greatly restricted owing to the rains having commenced generally too late for early sowings. The exhaustion of food stocks and the high level of the prices of food grains have induced cultivators to subsitute food grains for cotton over wide areas. Re-sowings have been made wherever possible in places where early cotton sowings failed, but the prospects up to date of reports are not good in Madras, Bombay, and Berar. Mr. O'Conor thinks it is probable, however, that the rain which has since fallen may have improved the prospects. In other cotton-growing provinces from which reports are received, namely, the Central Provinces, North-West Provinces, and the Punjab, the prospects are good, being indeed excellent in the Central Provinces, though the area is below average. In the Deccan districts of Bombay the area sown is thirty-eight per cent. below the average. In Madras it is little over one-quarter of the average. In Berar it is about half the average, and although the prospects have recently improved, a full yield is not expected. In the Central Provinces the area sown is but little below the average. In the North-West Provinces the area sown is about fifteen per cent. below the average, while in the Punjab it is a little less than last year, but nevertheless five per cent. above the average.

THE FRONTIER RISINGS.

THE RETURN TO LOWER SWAT.

RECONNAISSANCE ON A LARGE SCALE.

VILLAGE TOWERS DEMOLISHED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CHAKDARA, Aug. 24.

The 1st Brigade reached Barkot to-day on its return towards the Lower Swat country.

A mixed force at once proceeds to reconnoitre the Karaker pass leading towards Boner to-morrow.

The Queen's gracious message was much appreciated by all ranks.

The health of the troops continues good.

Seven hundred and seventy Martini-Henry Rifles and other firearms have been received by us from the tribesmen up to date.

All the towers of the villages passed through to-day are being demolished by the villagers acting on our orders.

NO NEWS FROM THE KHYBER AND ALI MASJID.

SHADIBAGHIAR ABANDONED.

THE KURRUM IN NEED OF REINFORCEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25.

No news was received from Kurrum or Ali Masjid up to late last night.

The last information before the Kurrum wire was cut was that a general attack on the Miranzai Border posts of Shinawri and Shahukhel was expected. Ali Masjid is completely shut off, and it is uncertain whether it still is holding out.

The small post of Shadibaghiar between Jamrud and Fort Maude has been abandoned and the garrison received into Jamrud. Up to the present the Samana range has been unmolested, but the whole of the Kurrum urgently requires strengthening, and this will, no doubt, be General Yeatman-Biggs' first care.

ALI MASJID ABANDONED THEN BURNT.

LATER.

Ali Masjid has been vacated by its little garrison of Khyber Rifles, who are now making their way back to Jamrud, after holding out against the attacks made upon them by the Afridis. On their departure the place was burnt by the tribesmen.

THE ENEMY'S CASUALTIES.

Latest reports place the number of the Afridis killed in their attacks upon Fort Maude and Ali Musjid at fifty.

THE AFRIDIS MARCHING IN FORCE TOWARDS THE SAMANA RANGE.

Communication with Parachinar and Sadda is still interrupted, and it is not known what is happening there.

It is reported that a body of twelve thousand tribesmen is now advancing in the direction of Samana Range, but this requires confirmation.

A small Column under Richardson is moving up the Kurrum from Kohat to Doaba.

A number of Afridis are also said to be moving south by Bara, where General Elles has a strong post of observation. One Squadron of the 6th Bengal Cavalry has been sent to Matani, near Fort Mackeson, to watch the road to the Kohat Pass.

Twenty-six Martin-Henry rifles and eight hundred other fire-arms were surrendered to General Sir Bindon Blood at Mingaora in the Upper Swat.

GENERAL BLOOD'S MARCH.

The Northamptonshire Regiment has been detrained and halted for the present at Sihala, ten miles below Rawalpindi, as a case of cholera has been detected in it.

Reports from Malakhand state that General Blood's force halts to-day at Barikot, marching to Thana to-morrow.

PEACE IN THE TOCHI VALLEY.

With the exception of a little more wire cutting near Datta Khel all continues quiet in the Tochi Valley.

No mails have been received for the past three days owing to floods in the Tochi river.

LAHORE, Aug. 25.

A telegram from Peshawar states :—On receipt of information the following regiments left Bara Fort to drive back the Afridis :—The 57th F. Battery R. A., 6th Bengal Cavalry, 40th Punjab Infantry, at 2-40 p.m., on the 23rd instant, and returned to Bara at 1 a.m., on the 24th. Many men fell out owing to want of water for there was none to be had en route. The battery at Jamrud turned out and shelled the enemy. They would not come down from the heights, and retired after many had been killed.

Major-General Evans, Commanding Lahore District, and the District Staff have left Dalhousie, and arrived in Man Mir yesterday.

REGIMENTAL MOVEMENTS.

The 1st Battalion and 2nd Gurkhas have reached Peshawar, and the 9th Gurkhas Nowshera.

The 3rd Bengal Cavalry has been ordered from Rawalpindi to Kohat to join the force under General Yeatman-Biggs.

A Wing of the Scottish Rifles at Ranikhet moves to Lucknow, and two Companies of the Manchester from Lebong to Dinapore.

The following movements are also ordered :—Yorkshires from Ranikhet to Jullunder ; 5th Bombay Mountain Battery and 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkhas from Bakloh to Jhelum ; and the 6th Madras Infantry from Bangalore to Kohat.

THE RELIEF OF FORT MAUDE.

ABANDONED THEN BURNT.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 25.

Fort Maude was not after all a forced surrender to the attacking Afridis yesterday, and the enemy only burnt the fort after it had been abandoned. It appears, says the *Pioneer's* correspondent, that on Monday afternoon when K Battery R. H. A. with an escort of the 4th Dragoon Guards moved into the mouth of the Khyber, the guns came into action at 3,200 yards, and were thus able to scare off the Afridis who were attacking Fort Maude, to enable the Garrison of Kuki Khel men to withdraw in safety. They had only lost two men in the attack. All joined the battery, and the Dragoons except four wigs stayed with a wounded man and then probably elected to join the Afridis. The little garrison behaved staunchly in face of the great numbers attacking.

The Khyber rifles seem to have remained loyal in the face of the temptation to join their kinsmen, who appeared in such strength in the Khyber on Monday.

On the Kohat border small parties of the Orakzai have begun to be troublesome, but the hostile demonstration has not assumed proportions in any way similar to those of the Afridi outbreak. The two tribes will now probably try to close the Kohat pass just as the Khyber has been closed, which will mean the forfeiture of all allowances paid by Government for keeping the road open.

The Hadda Mullah has made another effort to excite the Mohmands, but apparently without success. Those tribesmen are reported to be attending peacefully to their fields, and with our troops still at Shabkadr will scarcely try another raid.

THE FIELD HOSPITALS FROM BOMBAY.

Surgeon-Lieutenant H. A. F. Knapton, I. M. S., is attached to No. 63 Native Field Hospital, and will report himself to Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Barren.

KOHAT.

During the past week Kohat has been the scene of excitement and bustle. From early morning till midnight officers have been constantly rushing over the station in search of everything required an expedition, from a toothpick to a charger. Early this month we learned of the movements of the Akakhel Mullah, Saiad Akbar, and his satellites among the surrounding tribes, and on the eve of the Wafa'at it was deemed necessary as a precautionary measure to double the station guards. At the same time strong pickets of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry were sent out towards the Kohat and Uplan Passes. That night, however, and the following day, passed quietly, much to the disgust of our young bloods, who were very eager for the fray and very naturally anxious for work before the brigade which we heard was likely to come here should arrive and rob us of our laurels. On Saturday night news was received from the Political Assistant in Samana that the Mullah Saiad Akbar had at last prevailed on the Orakzais to unite in an attack, and that Fort Lockhart was threatened. The ladies, he added, were being sent down at once. We received this news on a guest night at the garrison mess, before dinner had well begun. Hardly waiting for the wine to go round the officers rushed off to make their plans and wire the news. The troops were held in readiness to march at a moment's notice, but again several days passed in comparative quiet. The ladies spent a very unpleasant night at Samana where they were for several hours under fire or rather behind it as we learn the volleys fired by the Border Police were not replied to by the real or imaginary foe. They have all except one who elected to remain in Samana now reached Kohat in safety. The question whether Kohat is an entirely safe halting place for them has yet to be considered.

The news from Peshawar on Wednesday last of an imminent attack on Landi Kotal and Almal Chabutra gave us twenty-four hours' excitement, and it was with decided feelings of disappointment that we learned that the tribes had not yet committed themselves. Our motto here is decidedly *de bellare superbos*. Yesterday the disquieting news from Kurram renewed the excitement, and in the evening the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, 18th Bengal Lancers, 5th Punjab Infantry, with the Mountain Batteries, marched out to Hangu under Colonel Richardson, C. I. E., to be ready to assist in the Kurram or Samana as may be required. The 15th Sikhs and 2nd P.I. with a small remnant of the 3rd P. C. and the guns of the fort defend Kohat. General Yeatman Biggs with his staff arrives to-day. The 9th Field Battery, 1-3rd Gurkhas and a wing of the Scots Fusiliers reached Gumbat this morning and are expected in Kohat early to-morrow morning. To-day political rumours are floating about that the Tirogkhels and Bigotis intend making a descent on Kohat through the Ublan Pass, but they are hardly likely to undertake such a risky expedition. Speculation is rife as to the chances of a war with Afghanistan, and the greatest enthusiasm is betrayed in spite of an occasional grumble from the man who wanted to have a year's furlough next year. The weather is delightfully cool and no casualties have occurred in the march here.

WITH THE THIRD BRIGADE MALAKHAND FIELD FORCE.

On the 15th August at 4 p.m., Brigadier-General Wodehouse and Staff left Mardan, with one squadron 10th Bengal Lancers, under command of Captain Maxwell, and marched to Buksh Ali. They were followed at 7 p.m. by the Highland Light Infantry (who had been ordered to proceed vice 39th Garwhals for whom transport had not arrived), No. 3 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners and two sections No. 14 British Field Hospital. This column arrived at Buksh Ali at 2 a.m. on the 16th, but their rearguard did not get into camp till 4 a.m.

Although the distance covered was only 10 miles, the march was a most severe one. The Kalapani had to be forded about a mile and a half from Mardan, and the road for most of the way was a mass of mire in many places covered with water a foot deep. One man in the Highland Light Infantry died of heat apoplexy on the road.

Heavy rain commenced to fall at about 5-30 a.m. on the 16th, and although the squadron which marched at that hour was able to cross the stream about a mile from camp, the water rose so rapidly that their transport, which followed them about a quarter of an hour afterwards, was unable to do so. The remainder of the column was also obliged to halt for the day. The squadron 10th B. L. proceeded to Rustam, their baggage getting in that evening, having been able to cross the river about 4 p.m., the rain having stopped about 2 p.m. The remainder of the column left Buksh Ali at 5-40 a.m. on the 17th and marched to Rustam. This march, although only 9 miles, was most trying, owing to the muddy and bad road and to the excessive heat. The column arrived in camp about half a mile south of Rustam at 11-45 a.m., several cases of heat stroke were treated, but there were no serious casualties. Before evening the camp was put in a state of defence, the two faces facing the Amandara and Ambela Passes. No news of the Bunerwals except that they were watching the above-named passes with small picquets.

On the morning of the 18th Brigadier-General Wodehouse with half squadron 10th B. L. reconnoitred the Amandara Pass as far a the frontier. The 39th Garwals marched into camp about 9-30 this morning. The heat still continues excessive but the health of the troops is excellent.—*Pioneer.*

Information which reaches us from Peshawar sheds a curious side-light upon the tribal risings on the frontier. It appears that both the Hadda mullah and the "mad fakir" wrote to Saiad Akbar, the Aka Khel mullah, urging him to raise the Afridis and Orakzai. Saiad Akbar hesitated at first to take action, but eventually on the 13th instant he managed to assemble a number of Afridi maliks in Musjid Bagh in Tirah, the summer headquarters of the tribe. Here there was a great discussion as to the propriety of attacking British territory. The headmen were divided in opinion, many of them taking the sensible view that such an attack could not be successful, and might bring reprisals upon the Afridis as as a whole. Saiad Akbar then left for the Orakzai country and here he succeeded in exciting the tribesmen to such an extent by his appeals to their fanaticism that they agreed to attack the Kohat border if the Afridis would move against the Khyber and Jamrud. The mullah hurried back to Tirah with the news and it was sufficient to excite the Aka Khel and the Zakka Khel, who gathered their fighting men last week. The delay in bringing about the tribal combination has given the Government of India ample time in which to reinforce the garrisons of Peshawar and Kohat, and the Afridis and Orakzai will now get a severe lesson.

THE EPIDEMIC IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 25.

Plague is severely raging at Kirkee, where there were 26 new cases and 20 deaths yesterday ; in Lanowli six cases and five deaths ; in Ghorpadi Bazaar nine cases and six deaths ; and in the Ghorpadi village two cases and one death.

In the Poona cantonment there were 3 deaths, and two new cases occurred in the 2nd Bombay Lancers. In the Plague Hospital, there are now 54 patients under treatment.

Plague at Kirkee is so bad that people are afraid to move out. The arrangements in the hospitals and segregation camp are said to be deficient, and are in great need of funds.

Captain Sartorious, secretary of the Kirkee Cantonment Committee, has received up to now only Rs. 156, subscribed by residents of Kirkee.

CRICKET : POONA GYMKHANA VS. HINDUS.

The match between the Poona Gymkhana and Poona Hindus was resumed to-day. The two not-outs of the Hindus went in, and raised their score nicely, closing their second innings with 100 runs, of which Bhide made 33, Divetar 35, and Paranjpe 13. Lewis and Deas took 3 wickets each, and Browne 2.

The Gymkhana went in for their second venture. They had made a good 147 runs for winning. Browne and Crawford went in to face the bowling of Balu and Bhide. The Gymkhana made a poor stand, the whole team being out for 45 runs only. Deas made a good stand, scoring 24 runs. Nine were bowled out by Balu at the cost of 20 runs, and one was caught out.

The Hindus thus won by 102 runs. This is the first time that the Gymkhana were defeated by a local team. The spectators were numerous. Both the teams were photographed by a local amateur.

BOMBAY RACES, 1898.

PROSPECTUS.

The prospectus of the Bombay Races is published, and the races are fixed to take place on the 19th, 22nd, 24th, and 26th February next.

There are six races on the first day, viz. :—Gold Cup, value Rs. 10,000 ; Tom LeMesurier Stakes, Rs. 2,500 ; Turf Club Cup, Rs. 3,500 ; Byculla Club Cup, the Importers' Plate, and the Bedouin Stakes, Rs. 1,000 each.

On the second day there are also six races :—The Harris Stakes, Rs. 3,000 ; Bombay Derby, Rs. 2,500; Eclipse Stakes, Rs. 2,000 ; Cowasjee Jehangier Purse ; the Innovation Stakes ; and Second Dealers' Plate.

On the third day :—The Gaze Cup, Rs. 1,300 ; Aga Khan's Purse, Rs. 1,250 ; Stud Stakes and Grand Stand Plate, Rs. 1,000 each ; Zoroastrian Purse ; and Melton Stakes.

On the fourth day :—Mansfield Plate, Rs. 2,000 ; Stewards' Purse and Lilliputs Consolation Stakes, Rs. 1,000 each ; Winners' Handicap, Rs. 1,500 ; and Pony Selling Race, Rs. 500.

For the encouragement of owners to run a better class of horses the value of the Turf Club Cup and Bombay Derby will be increased to one thousand rupees each in the year 1899, and if this hope is not realized, the added money will be reduced in 1901.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Sir Charles Cayzer, Mr. C. H. Wilson, and Mr. Samuel have circulated a memorandum giving their reasons for dissenting from the majority report of the Select Committee on Merchandise Marks. They point out that this report was adopted by the casting vote of the chairman, and explain that an early adjournment of the Committee prevented them from presenting their views. They cannot, they say, agree with those of their colleagues who signed the report in the opinion that the operation of the Merchandise Marks Act has on the whole been beneficial, for this is not borne out by the evidence. They refer also to the statement that "the transit trade has not kept pace with the expansion of the export trade of this country, if it has not actually declined." In their opinion it has been clearly proved that the examination of goods in transit has been very disastrous to the transit trade, which in many cases it has almost destroyed, causing a large transfer of trade to foreigners. "It has been shown," the memorandum goes on, "that the marking of goods with the name of the country of origin has been most prejudicial to British trade, and has greatly assisted our foreign competitors ; and by disclosing the place of origin has advertised foreign production. It is a fatal mistake to assume that British goods are preferred to those of foreign manufacture. The latter are keenly competing with British-made goods, and the consumer buys the article that suits him best, having regard to price and quality, and irrespective of the country of origin. The former action of former Governments hardly shows that they are likely to follow the recommendation made in the report to introduce legislation on the lines of the Merchandise Marks Act." It may be added that when the question that the report be adopted was put only seven out of the fifteen members were present. Those who voted for the adoption, besides the chairman (Sir James Fergusson), were Mr. Howard, Mr. Legh, and Mr. Charles Murray. Sir Charles Cayzer, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Samuel voted against.

Some interest is being taken in the importations of corn-oil which have lately been made at Liverpool and Manchester. This oil is extracted from Indian corn, and is practically a new departure. Apparently, however, the various uses to which it can be put have been appreciated, as one Liverpool firm has already imported and found buyers for several lots. It was stated in the "Chemist and Druggist" in 1886, that this oil was being made in the United States by the Woodchande Milling Company of St. Louis. It is of the non-drying class of oil, and approaches to olive oil in some of its general properties. Its odour is not objectionable and might easily be overcome by essential oils.

The opening of the West River, on which is situated the great city of Canton, to foreign trade has always been greatly desired by the foreign merchants doing business with south-western China, more particularly by the residents of Hong Kong, says an American consular report. There can be no doubt that it was absolutely necessary for the further extension of foreign trade. In the absence of water carriage the cost of transport, which in many districts is limited to porterage by coolies, confines trade in narrow limits. The great inland provinces of Kwangsi, Yunnan, and Kuchou, have hitherto been practically inaccessible to foreign trade. Canton is the natural gateway of trade to south-western China, but this trade has hitherto been restricted, owing to the numerous *likin* and taxing stations located everywhere in the inland districts. Trade was threatened with diversion by the new route opened by the French through Tonkin to Yunnan. To encourage the use of this route, the French Government reduced the tariff on goods in transit to a nominal rate. Now, trade on the Si-kiang, or West River, will be opened to all nations. The most important towns which are thus made accessible are Wuchow, Tsun-chow, and Nan-ning-fu. There are no obstacles to navigation up to Wuchow; it is the largest distributing point of goods from Canton and Fatchan. Nan-ning-fu has a population of 40,000, and is a seat of considerable trade. There are rapids, but the river is said to be navigable.

The United States Minister at Peking gives details of a discovery very opportune for China's railways prospects, which may result in her building her rail-roads with rails of domestic manufacture. Abundant line and coal and iron is to be found in the vicinity of Hankow, which by its central position and its commercial importance, is destined to become the railroad centre of China. From there will diverge the lines to Peking and Tientsin and the wealthy cities of Western China, and there connections will be made with the lines south of the Yangtze River and eastward to the sea. The great initial difficulty under which the steel and iron foundries have hitherto laboured was the scarcity of coal. The recently discovered fields of coke-making coal have removed this difficulty. These coal-fields are at no great distance from Tieshan or Iron Hill. This Iron Hill is a natural wonder, being composed entirely of ironstone containing from 75 to 80 per cent. of pure iron. The staff of the iron works includes Germans, Belgians, and Americans and, with the natural resources at their command, nothing should prevent their success. Given an increase of capital and good management, and there is little doubt that the steel and iron industries would increase enormously, and become a financial success.

The British Consul at Genoa, in a report received at the Foreign Office on 24th May, mentions, with regard to British trade, that there seems to be practically a consensus of opinion abroad that the British manufacturer, rather than relying upon Consular aid for the development of his foreign trade, should use more direct efforts towards such developments, by making himself acquainted personally, or through intelligent travellers, with local requirements, and by issuing attractive circulars and price-lists in foreign languages, with quotations in metric weights and measures and foreign currency. The large number of trade circulars and price-lists which reach the Consulate at Genoa, and are placed in the public office for reference, are, the Consul regrets to say, hardly consulted by any of the commercial community, and are, therefore, almost valueless. He points out that it would be more practical to send them to local Chambers of Commerce, or to other commercial associations. It has been suggested that if the Chambers of Commerce were to sent to principal Consulates copies of their trade reports, describing the nature and volume of trade done, and the general resources of their districts, with prices and other valuable data, they would furnish practical suggestions on which Consuls might act. The Vice-Consul at Bordighera expresses his conviction that "we are only now beginning to appreciate, with some approach to accuracy, the causes of the falling-off in our exports. Hitherto it has been the fashion to lay blame upon trades unions, and the state of the labour market brought about by such organisations. Undoubtedly, the lower scale of wages which prevails on the Continent in almost every industry heavily handicaps British producers, but the wage factor, although important, has been unduly magnified. An even greater factor may be found in the action, or, rather, lack of action, of the British manufacturer himself. The trade lists issued by British firms are, in the majority of cases, only compiled of the English language, with English currency, weights, measures, etc., whereas Belgian, German, and Swiss firms not only sent out lists in various languages with money, weights, and measures so expressed as to be understood by foreign customers, but have correspondents, agencies, or branches in the chief towns in Europe."

The financial position of the United States appears to be gradually improving from year to year, at least if it is possible to judge from the fact that the annual deficits are decreasing. For the year ending in June the revenue was £69,437,000 and the expenditure £73,162,000, thus leaving a deficit of £3,725,000. In 1895-96 the deficit was £5,041,000, in 1894-95 £8,561,000 and in 1893-94 £13,971,000. The revenue for this year is 10 millions more than it was in 1894, the year of the crisis, but it is 11 millions less than in 1890, and 6 millions less than in 1888, when there was a surplus of nearly 24 millions. In the last ten years the expenditure has increased very greatly being now 13 millions more than in 1890, and 21 millions more than in 1888. With regard to the revenue for the last financial year, it must be remembered that it has been abnormally swollen by the Customs duties on various classes of goods which have been hurriedly imported in order to avoid the increased charges that the new tariff is expected to impose. The financial depression existing in the United States is given as the reason of that country's appearance in Japan as a serious competitor with European manufacturers. Two or three years ago, British firms had almost a monopoly for the supply of railway materials to Japan, but recently orders have been going to other countries and particularly to the United States. Some months ago a considerable order for steel rails was given to an American firm at a price which was some 10 per cent. less than that asked by British makers, and in spite of the fact that Japanese experience of American locomotives has not been altogether favourable, American makers seem to be securing orders, largely because English manufacturers decline to guarantee delivery at the date required. On the whole, however, Great Britain is holding her own in Japanese trade very satisfactorily. Her imports in 1896 amounted to 36 per cent. of the whole, as against 34 per cent. in 1895, and German trade did not increase to the same extent. The total imports of Japan in 1896 were £18,753,389, of which the British Empire sent over ten millions, China over two millions, Germany nearly two millions, and the United States somewhat less, while of the total exports, which amounted to £12,629,022, the British Empire took nearly a third. The total foreign trade of Japan in 1896 amounted to £31,543,195, an increase of £3,231,676 over the preceding year.

Great activity in the demand for tonnage for the carriage of full cargoes of grain from the United States Atlantic ports has been experienced during the past month. "Rates, in consequence," the New York "Commercial Bulletin" of July 22 remarks, "are showing a hardening tendency, and steamship interests are looking forward with confidence to another season of prosperity such as marked the late summer and the 'fall' of last year. Advices from the other side indicate that there is more or less general agreement among the British shipowners to refrain from chartering their steamers ahead. Last year's business was, in this respect, unsatisfactory to them, as they chartered for months ahead, at comparatively low rates, and were consequently unable to take full advantage of the exceptionally high rates that ruled later in the season. It therefore happens that steamers on the other side are for the moment to a considerable extent withheld from the market, and the matter of chartering them for two or three voyages, as was the case last year, will not be considered at anything like the current rates. The demand for grain steamers has been gradually increasing for some little time, and the recent sharp advance in prices of grain has had very slight if any deterring influence upon the purchases of grain by exporters. General attention has, however, been attracted to the matter by the exceptionally large export purchases of wheat which were made on Tuesday and yesterday (July 20 and 21). On Tuesday 500,000 bushels was known to have been purchased for shipment via New York and the outports, while reports were current (though efforts to trace them to a reliable source were not successful) to the effect that nearly 1,000,000 bushels additional had been purchased. Yesterday's export wheat sales were reported to be 950,000 bushels, 50,000 bushels from New York and the remainder from the outports. There were in addition liberal engagements of corn for export.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A (Upper Colaba)	0	0	10
B (Umarkhadi and Dongri) ...	4	0	24
C (Bhuleshwar)	0	0	24
D (Khetwadi	0	0	3
E (Kamatipura and Tardeo) ...	1	1	40
F (Parel	0	0	9
G (Mahim)	0	0	2
Water Division	0	0	0
Hospitals............	2a	1	17
Total....	7	2	129
Total to date......	12,756	10,788	

a One from Coorla Ry. Station, on his way from Thana to Bombay.

CHOLERA.

Attacks............	12
Deaths	11

THE WEEKLY REPORTS.

His Excellency the Governor no longer requires a weekly report of the plague operations and of the measures adopted towards suppressing the bubonic plague. Dr. Jennings will discontinue making up the statistical report every Friday morning.

VISITATION BY JUSTICES.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. A. Freeman visited 140 houses at Madanpoora, yesterday, but discovered no cases. Mr. MacDonald examined 15 houses on Parel Road and Guzari Bazaar, but no case was detected. Mr. P. F. Bhundara inspected ten chawls in Suklaji Street, no case being detected. Mr. Samuel Essaji visited 15 houses on Arthur and Clerk roads, and detected two cases of suspicious fever, which were removed to the Arthur Road Hospital.

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

A telegraphic message received by the Plague Committee, yesterday afternoon, from Cutch Mandvie, stated that the total mortality from all causes there on Tuesday was 14. There were fifty patients under treatment in the hospitals. New hospitals have been opened in two villages, and on the first day ten new cases were admitted.

PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Janmahomed has subscribed Rs. 200 towards the Plague Relief Fund, which the Plague Committee have acknowledged with thanks.

CHOLERA AT GORAI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Cholera of a bad type has broken out in the village of Gorai, in Salsette. Within a period of a fortnight or thereabout several valuable lives have been lost. The disease also prevails at Manori, Malwan, and at Borivli and adjoining hamlets. At Borivli, the death-rate has been a heavy one. The people are terribly frightened, and are in need of personal attention and medical relief. I have just received a communication from the Rev. Father F. X. Medeira, Vicar of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Culvem, near Gorai. The Rev. gentleman requests me to send him a bottle of cholera mixture, and I shall comply with his request to-day. He has been unremitting in his labours. To the sufferers he ha been a ministering angel. If anybody assists him by sending medicines, I am sure he will receive the same with thanks, and will not fail to make a good use of the charity. Packets addressed to him, via Bhayndar, will reach him safely.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 24. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The result of the District Pleaders' examination, of which we presume the readers have the knowledge, must have pained the conscience of every sensible reader when he learnt that out of 739 students who appeared at this examination, only 16 had the capacity, knowledge, and above all the fortune, to pass. Such a result can only be accounted for by the fact that either all the 723 unsuccessful students were ill-prepared or the examination was uncommonly severe. We think there is no reason to believe that this year the students were more badly prepared than usual, the more so on account of the fact that they had a further period of about 4 months at their disposal. This examination, which is ordinarily held in February, was on account of plague put off till June and the students reasonably expected a good result. Some of the question papers were of such an extraordinary and unexpected nature that the students were altogether taken by surprise, and the consequence was that they were unable to make up the required total. We think that in justice such papers ought to have been rather liberally examined, looking to the unusual nature of the questions. The number 16, it is submitted, ought to have shocked the conscience of the committee, if it had any. And we hope and pray that the students in future will not be left solely to whims and fancies of new, untrained, and ill-qualified examiners.—Yours, &c.,

N. V. C.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 24.

The hearty reception that awaited his Excellency the Governor at Ahmedabad was a sure testimony—if it were wanted—of the popularity of Lord Sandhurst, and the esteem in which he is held by the native community at large. There prevailed everywhere demonstrations of affection and good-will towards the Governor, who has the satisfaction to see that in these troublous times he has hearty sympathisers, who thoroughly appreciate the self-denying and noble work that he has been doing for alleviating the suffering caused by plague and famine in this Presidency. The Nadiad Municipality was first in its demonstration of loyalty to the Governor. A deputation of the members of the Municipality waited upon the Governor and presented him a congratulatory address. The Governor then proceeded to Ahmedabad, where long before the arrival of the train conveying the gubernatorial party had assembled to give a cordial welcome to the Governor. The sight at the station was one of bustle and enthusiasm, almost the whole of Ahmedabad having turned out to meet the Governor. The train steamed in a quarter of an hour later, owing to its being detained at Nadiad longer than usual to enable the people there to give a reception to his Excellency.

On alighting from the carriage, the Governor was received by Mr. F. S. P. Lely, the Commissioner for the Northern Division ; by Mr. Gibb, the Collector ; and Mr. Runchodlal Chotalal, C. I. E, the President of the Ahmedabad Municipality, almost all the European and Native officials now stationed in the town being present besides a number of influential and leading citizens of different castes and creeds. The presence of some of the talukdars in their gorgeous and gaudy uniforms made the scene at the station a most picturesque one. Mr. Lely presented several leading men to Lord Sandhurst, who cordially greeted them, and the introduction being over the Governor drove over to Mr. Lely's bungalow, the "Shahi Baugh," which has a magnificent situation, commanding a lovely view of the fields around and of the silvery waters of the river Sabarmati, over which it is situated.

In the town some attempt was made at decorations, but not on any elaborate scale owing to the rainy weather. Having enjoyed rest for a couple of hours in the quiet place at Shahi Baugh, the Governor went out to perform the principal ceremony which had brought about his visit to Ahmedabad.

OPENING OF THE GUJERAT COLLEGE.

The drive to the Gujerat College was through a most picturesque scenery. The fields around were luxuriant with vegetation, and the crops seemed in good condition. At the college the Governor was received by Mr. Gibb, the President of the Guzerat, Board, Rev. Mr. Davies, Principal of the College, Mr. Runchodlal Chotalal, and Khan Bahadur Jehangir Pestonji Vakil, and others. The Governor was accommodated on the platform, surrounded by a number of prominent citizens, among them being Mr. F. S. P. Lely, Commissioner, N.D. ; Mr. M. C. Gibb, Collector of Ahmedabad ; Mr. T. D. Fry, Session, Judge ; Mr. R. E. Candy, Collector of Broach ; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Bartholomeuz ; Revd. E. T. Davies, Principal of Guzerat College ; Mr. H. W. J. Bagnell; Major Quentin ; Mr. J. Oliver ; Rao Bahadur Runchodlal Chotalal, C.I.E., President of the Ahmedabad Municipality ; Mr. Edulji Dorabji Talati, Headmaster, Government High School ; Khan Bahadur Jehangir Pestonji Vakil ; Messrs. Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai ; Manibhai Premabhai ; Shah Mulchand Asharam ; Chamanbhai Nagindass; Rao Bahadur Himatlal Dhirajram ; Rao Bahadur Bhunbhai Kirparam ; Rao Bahadur Lalshanker Umiashanker; Mr. Phillips, of the Railway Police ; Dr. Taylor ; Mr. Lynde, Railway Engineer ; Mr. Dracup, assistant to the Engineer ; Messrs. E. D. Talati ; Hormusji Jamshetji Antia ; Bamanji Edulji Mody ; Dadabhoy Nanavati ; D. D. Karakha ; H. Gandevia, High Court pleader ; J. M. Cursetji ; L. Wadia ; and Darashah R. Chichgar. The college site, though at some distance from the town which, though it may cause some inconvenience to students, is all the same more suitably adapted for the purpose, is free from bustle, and full of air and light not frequently to be found in some localities in the town. The plan of the building which in style is medoeval gothic was prepared by Mr. Adams. Mr. Stevens was the architect, and the work was carried out under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Olivier, R. E., and Rao Bahadur Himatlal Dhirajram, Executive Engineer for Ahmedabad. The building, including a hostel for students, has cost nearly Rs. 1,50,000, half the cost being defrayed by Government. The work was taken in hand in January 1894 and completed in the beginning of this year, when the old college was found insufficient to contain a large number of students drawn thither owing to plague in Bombay and, therefore, on the 15th of February, 1897, the college moved into its new buildings in Dhulia Kote. The fresh air, the abundant light and accommodation have already had their effect in enabling the professors and students to do the work more cheerfully and healthily. The hostel has accommodation for fifty students. This was full from the beginning of the term, there being many more applicants than the authorities could find room for.

The main building is 216ft. in length and 95 ft. in breadth, the general height to the eaves being 43ft. There is a tower over the central feature which is 97 ft. high, above the level of the ground, and gives a beautiful view from a distance. It resembles mostly the Wilson College in Bombay.

The gymnasia and cricket ground are desiderata, and it is hoped that some provisions will be made also for the physical training of the students.

THE CEREMONY AT THE COLLEGE.

In opening the proceedings, Mr. Gibb, the Collector of Ahmedabad and President of the Guzerat College Board, read the following address, which embraced the past brief history of the college :—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable William Baron Sandhurst, G. C.I.E., Governor of Bombay.

May it please your Excellency,—The Gujarat College Board beg to tender a respectful and sincere welcome to your Excellency.

The Gujarat College rose from small beginnings. It was in 1855 that a subscription was first set on foot for the purpose of providing further education to those who had completed the school course. A sum of about Rs. 50,000 was raised, the Nagar Sheth and Bai Harkooverbai, widow of Sheth Hathising, each giving Rs. 10,000, and Sheth Maganbhai Karamchand Rs. 12,000.

With the funds so collected, and a State contribution equal to the annual interest of the endowment, classes were sanctioned for the instruction of youths in Law and Civil Engineering, the object aimed at being the special preparation of young men for Government employment in the Revenue and Judicial lines and in Public Works Department.

But owing to various difficulties the engineering class was never opened and it was found that the general education of the pupils was not as high as was required for the effective study of jurisprudence.

Accordingly in 1863 the salary set apart for the engineering lecturer was divided between three teachers in more general subjects, and in 1872 the law class which had not been a success was discontinued. In the same year the leading native gentlemen of Ahmedabad applied to Government for the establishment of an Arts College at Ahmedabad similar to that given to Poona and set themselves to the task of collecting additional subscriptions, the result being that a sum of Rs. 27,922 was collected, the Desai of Patri giving over Rs. 10,000 and Rao Bahadur Bechardass Ambaidas a similar sum. In 1879 a College was at last established to teach up to the Previous Examination, the institution being recognised by the University of Bombay. In that and the succeeding years the College remained a Government Institution, teaching up to the P. E., the Head Master of High School officiating as Principal. This arrangement could hardly have been expected to be permanent, and in 1884 the Committee, who held the funds of the College, addressed Government with a view to getting the College separated altogether from the High School, and fresh subscriptions were set on foot, it being in contemplation not only to improve the general management of the College but to provide for the erection of a suitable building.

Rs. 1,12,717 were collected, the Thakore of Bhavnagar and the Nawab of Junagadh giving Rs. 20,000, the Rao of Cutch Rs. 10,000, the Thakor of Koth Rs. 7,500, and the Chief of Patdi Rs. 7,000, the Jam of Jamnagar and Rao Bahadur Ranchhodlal Chhotalal

each Rs. 5,000, other chiefs and the leading gentlemen of Ahmedabad also coming forward most generously.

On the 21st November, 1884, Government sanctioned the scheme of management and maintenance now in force.

The main features are that the College is supported by the interest on the endowment fund, by local contributions, fees, and by a contribution from Government of a sum of Rs. 10,000 a year, which is made on condition of the local assets including fees being equal to that amount. The management of the College vests in a Board composed of the Collector as president, the District Judge as vice-president, the Educational Inspector, N. D., six representatives elected by subscribers of over a certain sum to the funds, and one representative appointed by each Municipality or local body making an annual contribution of not less than Rs. 500, as members. The College teaches the full University course.

The new arrangement came into force from the first of April 1887, when for the first time the ancient capital of Gujarat became possessed of an educational institution by means of which young men could follow a University career.

In the first year of its changed position the number of students attending the College was 67. Two years later it had risen to 99, and it was felt that the construction of a suitable building, funds for which were already inpart available, should be undertaken as soon possible. A bequest to the city of Ahmedabad of Rs. 50,000 had been made by Surgeon-Major Wyllie, who for a long time was Civil Surgeon of Ahmedabad, and who must have been well-known to many now here. A committee consisting of the Collector of Ahmedabad, the Civil Surgeon of Ahmedabad, and the President of the Municipality, were appointed to propose a plan for the utilization of the bequest, and on their recommendation Government sanctioned the appropriation of Rs. 37,000 to the cost of building lecture rooms for the College.

A considerable grant was also made by the District Local Board out of its general funds.

Government promised to contribute half the cost of the building up to a maximum of one lakh. Some difficulty was experienced in the selection of a suitable site. That first proposed could not be acquired by private arrangement, and it was found not feasible to acquire it compulsorily. The rebuilding of the Ellis bridge and the abolition of the Dhulia Kote Jail rendered the present site available, and the Board, strongly supported by Mr. Frost, the Collector, recommended its adoption. Government were pleased to grant the site rent free at an occupancy price of Rs. 150 per acre. The plans of the building were drawn up by Mr. Adams, the Architect to Government, and the construcion has been carried out under the direction of Lieut-Col. Olivier, R. E., and Rao Bahadur Himatlal Dhirajram, Executive Engineers, and their assistants. The total cost of the building has amounted to about one lakh and fifty-five thousand rupees.

The College has of late prospered beyond the most sanguine expectation. There was a very marked improvement in the results of the Univer-ity examinations in November last. The numbers in the following term more than doubled, and though this was partly due to students from other colleges leaving them and coming here owing to the plague, the fact that there are still 160 students, as against 78 a year ago, shows that this was not the only cause. The sudden increase made it necessary to use the building before it had been altogether completed, the accommodation in the old hired building being altogether insufficient. The hostel which provides accommodation for 54 students is quite full and some applications for admission have had to be rejected. The increase in numbers has of course been financially beneficial, there being a large increase in fee receipts; but notwithstanding this, and notwithstanding the generous contributions in the past and the liberality of Government and the Municipality, the income is not more than sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditure, and it is likely that there will be many things wanted in the near future, for which money will be required. An addition to the hostel is not the least of these.

The Board would beg leave to express their regret that various officers who in the past have taken a great interest in the College and done much to promote its welfare are unable to be present here to-day. The names of Mr. Reid, Mr. James, Mr. Giles, and Mr. Frost will occur to all.

The Board would express their deep sense of the obligations they are under to Government for the support they have received and would venture to express a confident hope that that support will not be diminished in future.

The Board feel that they can count with confidence on the help and advice of the Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Giles, who was so long connected with Gujerat and a resident of Ahmedabad.

The Board have now only to express their respectful gratitude to your Excellency for taking the trouble to come a journey of 400 miles and to request your Excellency to formally declare the building open.

THE COLLEGE DECLARED OPEN.

His Excellency the Governor, in declaring the College open, said: Mr. Gibb, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The temperature in which you find yourselves is not one which is conducive to either to making or to listening to a lengthy speech. I observe that many of you are sitting in what I might call almost affectionate proximity, so, I think, I shall suit your convenience and my own by limiting my remarks to merely matter of the business before me. You referred Mr. Gibb, just now in the address to the fact that I had come a journey of 400 miles for the purpose of opening this college. Well, the principal object of the visit is so good that had the distance been double what it was I should have been equally ready to accept your invitation. You have read, Mr. Gibb, the history of this college from its very earliest beginnings, you have shown the audience the progress of its youth and the prudence, courage, and determination with which as the institution grew the governing body overcame all these difficulties which were experienced, and I congratulate the governing board and you its chairman, and all those you have mentioned who have taken so much interest in the college, upon the fact that you now find yourselves situated in such a magnificent building to-day. (Applause.)

EDUCATIONAL INDEPENDENCE.

You are indebted, and you have expressed yourself grateful—indeed you have reason to be grateful to the many generous donors whose names were read upon your list; but it is worth noticing that this Guzerat College was started first of all by local people, supported by a local fund, and managed by local gentlemen. Now, it appears to me that there is a good deal more in this local institution than it meets the eye at first sight. In Ahmedabad, as you have remarked, Mr. Gibb, we stand in the ancient capital of Guzerat, and I should like in future to see all the most distinguished sons of Guzerat educated in this college and not seeking their education in Bombay or elsewhere. (Loud applause). I would not call it a local but rather a Provincial College. It is now properly equipped and it gives every opportunity for Guzeratis to obtain their education in the way I have pointed out. I would also direct the attention of those who may in days to come wish to benefit their ancient capital, and endorse what Mr. Gibb has said by saying that there is plenty of field as the extension of this college progresses for increased grants and generous donations in the future. I do not myself see, gentlemen, where the term comes of the usefulness of this college. We all know that in the country from which I come, the people in the great provincial centres take a vast pride in their provincial institutions. Take for instance a city of great activity like Birmingham with its schools, take Manchester again on the other hand with its University, and I see no reason why the Guzeratis, in every part of this Province, should not be as fully proud of and as fully anxious to improve the College of Guzerat as the dwellers in Birmingham and Manchester are of their institutions. (Applause.) Then there is another material reason why you should improve your college and make its lectures so good and attractive as to preserve the best of your youths at Guzerat. The reason is this. Assume for a moment that your college does not come up to those requirements which the public has a just right to demand.

THE INFLUX TO LARGE CITIES.

You will observe some bright youth slipping away to Bombay or some more active centre in the hopes of finding that education he ought to be able to obtain in the ancient capital of Guzerat. What would be the consequence of this? This intelligent lad borne, perhaps, in the excitement of the greatest city in which he may find himself the attractiveness of the various pastimes and what perhaps may be held out to his hopeful mind at that moment as to the prospects of a brilliant career forsakes for good, perhaps, his native town or the province of Guzerat, and, thereby, you loose one who might become an intelligent and useful citizen. That may happen in one case, it may happen in innumberable cases. Make your college as perfect as you can in these days. I should like to observe that I think the Board are to be congratulated upon the site they have been able to secure. A criticism has been passed, I believe, that it stands at too great a distance from the city, and that this great river intervenes between the college and the city. Well, I should think that for the purpose for which it is intended, it is much better to have this college away from the bustle of the town; besides which look at the the magnitude and the roomy space you have here and which you would not have been able to obtain if you had had the building in the town.

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT.

There is ample space for all those physical exercises which tend to strengthen and invigorate the physical system. I sincerely hope that whilst every attention is paid to the studies pursued, it will not be lost sight of that physical education and muscular development are in no way less necessary than intellectual instruction. There is an old saying that "all work and no play makes jack a dull boy," and I should like to see all the teachers not limiting their influence and their interest in their pupils merely to the class room, but taking that interest and that influence into the recreations of the youths for whom they are responsible, and in encouraging them not only in the books of recreations, but also in the sport of recreation which will take place without doors. I consider that the profession of a teacher is a very noble one; it is a very responsible one, because he is entrusted with the training up of the youth of the next generation. I am glad to learn that here, in connection with this institution, that the professors pay attention, and pay attention only to the education and instruction that they have to impart. I do not consider that it is part of the duties of instructors and professors, who have to train the minds and understanding of the youth of this country, that they should be dabblers in politics, and I am of opinion that they should restrict themselves to those duties for which they receive their salary and that they should give their whole hearts and minds to the proper performance of those duties. I have remarked that the profession of a teacher is a noble one. All teaching to my mind should be made as attractive as it possibly can be. It is not only the cramming of a certain amount of facts, figures, and formulæ into the mind or the memory of a youth that we wish to obtain but the training of the mind, so that he may in turning out for himself develop a sense of proportion, and bring his own judgment to bear on the problems submitted to him in after life. I am aware—everyone is aware—of the great industrial interests of various descriptions which are to be fonnd in Ahmedabad.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

There is little doubt that for the great advantage of this Presidency and India in general, the promotion of technical education must be of very great importance and very great advantage. You have got your new college, and I shall hope to see as time developes some attempt made to establish, at any rate, a rule for the development of techinal education in the arts and industries which exist in your town. (Applause.) You have remarked upon the various officers who have taken great interest in this project which you are now seeing realised. It is an unfortunate thing, ladies and gentlemen, that frequently so many of us who have had at different times taken an interest in such projects cannot, for various reasons, sometimes see the full development of them. But there are many of those you mentioned who we carry in our minds to-day; and I am proud to think that many years ago connected with the Guzerat Educational Society was my uncle, Mr. Samuel Mansfield. He died at a good old age, but I have had this from his own lips, that the happiest days he ever spent in his life were those he passed as Collector in various districts to which he was sent. Now, I congratulate you, Mr. Davidson, on being the first Principal of this institution in its new home. (Applause.) You carry with you the sympathy of Government in your undertaking, and I am quite certain that the advise and the vigorous common sense of the Director of Public Instruction will be always at your service when you desire them.

PERFECTION TO BE AIMED AT

I now ask you, gentlemen, to ponder upon what I have said about the value of this Guzerat College as the educational institution for the ancient capital of Guzerat. I would adjure you to make it as perfect as it can be made, and while for the moment we see ourselves installed in really a fine building with plenty of space on all sides, I would ask you to remember that as time goes on there is ample room for development; and that funds laid out upon this institution, of which Guzerat will always be proud, will not be spent in vain. Now, I have but to declare this college open, and to say I shall always watch its existence with the greatest sympathy and interest, and hope that it will turn out as useful for Guzeratis first and others afterwards as I have hinted it all to be. (Lond applause.)

THANKS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

Khan Bahadur Jehangir Pestonji Vakil said that on behalf of the Guzerat College Board and all assembled therehe wished to offer their most sincere thanks to H. E. the Governor for having graciously consented to visit Ahmedabad and perform the opening ceremony of the Guzerat College Building. They would have been grateful to his Excellency for such an act of grace at any time, but when they remembered that his Excellency was yet scarcely free from the very hard and anxious work he had been doing for the past twelve months, in order to save the people of the Presidency from starvation, disease and death, their gratitude knew no bounds. This was not the first mark of favour shown by his Excellency to Guzerat College, which had more than once received substantial support from Lord Sandhurst's Government for which they were very grateful. The students of the College would always be proud of the fact that the opening ceremony was performed by Lord Sandhurst who had always supported primary as well as higher education, and he was sure he was expressing the feelings of all present when he said his Excellency had placed them under a deep obligation by coming to Ahmedabad in the rainy weather at great personal inconvenience to open the college building. He proposed a hearty vote of thanks to his Lordship for this act of grace and condescension. (Applause.)

THE PRINCIPAL'S SPEECH.

Rev. Mr. Davies, Principal of the College, said that he rose with very great pleasure, indeed, to second the vote of thanks which had been moved by his friend, Mr. Jehangir, to his Excellency Lord Sandhurst for so kindly coming there and presiding on that occasion of opening the new building of the Guzerat College. He had intended to have craved his Excellency's indulgence for a few words upon the general and the present position and prospects of the Guzerat College, but it so happened, as it often happened he dare say to many speakers on other occasions, that the few words that he had thought of saying had been anticipated by those who spoke before him. One fragment of his poor speaking is meted in the able address of the President of the Guzerat College. Another small fragment would be found somewhere in the able and interesting and sympathetic reply of his Excellency Lord Sandhurst. So he had to confine himself almost entirely to asking them to offer his Excellency their best thanks for presiding upon the occasion.

NOT FOR THE CAPITAL ALONE BUT FOR THE PROVINCE.

There was just one thing which his Excellency let fall, and which he emphasised, and which all of them could not but take to heart, and it is that this Guzerat College was, as its name implied, a College for the whole province and not simply for Ahmedabad. They were all grateful to Ahmedabad and its Municipality for the magnificent gift to the college, and as constant supporter they were also grateful to citizens of Ahmedabad for the interest which they took in the college upon this occasion. At the same time it was a fact that the college was supported not only by Ahmedabad itself, but by those who came far away from Ahmedabad. Take for first example the last returns. They had 85 students from Ahmedabad and as many from Guzerat and elsewhere, and he believe the proportion was not considerable at this time also. This showed that the college looked as if it were intended for a particular province, and it must be supported heart and soul both by immediate reserve and by moral support by those for whose benefit and for the benefit of whose children this college is intended. (Applause). It was but right for him to express their sense as Principal of the college to their indebtedness and gratitude to Government for all that it has done and is doing for the college. For the building in which they stood that day, the Government paid half the cost, and moreover continued its grant, and it still actually gave grant year by year. He took it, as the President had declared, and he was glad to find that there was no intimation in the reply of his Excellency that such would not be the case. He gathered from what the President let fall that there were good hopes that this financial and moral support would not be, to any extent, withdrawn, and in other words also, if he might speak for himself and those who had the interest at heart, he was encouraged to believe that there was hope that that support might in course of time be increased.

A BRIGHT FUTURE.

He had already detained them too long. He was sure that they were all of one heart and mind in regard to the vote of thanks which had been proposed by Mr. Jehangir. They all felt greatly indebted to his Excellency not only for coming there, but for the sound advise he gave and the encouraging remarks which he made, and for the bright future that he prophesied for the Guzerat College. It was not right for him to sit down without one word for his colleagues who worked with him last year. In all colleges of the Presidency there would not be found more devoted or abler or more loyal colleagues, more loyal to the speaker himself, more loyal to the pupil, and more loyal to her Gracious Majesty the Queen than the professors of the Guzerat College. And what should he say of the students? If he were to say that they were models of perfection, they would not believe him because, after all, perfection is not to be found in this world. If they were not at all perfection, they were what they should be, and, to say correctly, only were approaching as near a perfection as possible. He might tell his Excellency that the students of this college took the deepest interest in all the preparations that were made for this auspicious occasion. They had been looking forward to—and they all looked upon this event in the history of Guzerat as a red letter day. (Applause.) He asked them to vote their cordial thanks to his Excellency for presiding and opening the college. (Lord applause.)

The proposal was carried by acclamation.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency, in reply, said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have to thank you for your kindly cheers and the mover and seconder of this resolution for all the kind words you have said about me. There are two parties to every bargain; and whilst they said they were very glad to meet here, I may say I am infinitely obliged to them for giving me the opportunity of coming. It was interesting to hear the Principal remark upon the good qualities of his students, but after all when he says they are as near perfection as they can be, he ought to know, if anybody knows, and when we have his college before us opened to-day, as it has been, it comes to this that it is with the students and their future manhood that we will principally deal. I have remarked already upon the great advantage of making education not only instructive but as attractive as possible, and also upon the question of the promotion of sports outside. But there is another line which wise teachers will pursue as well and that is the training up of young men under them to have respect for those who are older than themselves, and to hold in respect the teachings and the words of experience. I have just remarked upon the danger in these days when we live very fast, and opinions are learnt off by heart at times, not only here, but else where of those very things being sometimes allowed to slip into the back-ground. We ought to have in our schools, whether they be colleges or private schools, proper discipline, and it is not too much to ask intelligent teachers to impress the value of the teachings of experience upon the young, and also that they ought to pay respect to age. Now, I am infinitely obliged to you for the cordiality of your reception, and I repeat that I wish this college well. (Applause.)

GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

Yesterday's meeting was perhaps the first one of the season when the whole of the programme was got through in a really fine weather. The ground was all that could be desired, and the bright weather had brought out on the maidan a very large number of spectators. The entries for the first two events were poor and the exhibition of jumping was anything but good, owing probably to the want of practice. Only three ponies went round the course, of which Mr. Tod's Dinah won hands down with Mr. Peile up, Mr. Corbett being second and Mr. Couvella third. The tent-pegging was badly supported, and only two sections could be raised, viz, the Chota Peg Team and the Crock's Team, the latter winning easily. The Gentlemen's nomination produced five entries, of whom Mrs. Stansfield proved victorious. Miss Schiller would have come second, but she unfortunately dropped her needle and thread, and Miss Bromley was awarded second place. The mounted Infantry Race caused a good deal of amusement, and Mr. John proved himself very nippy at getting on and off a horse nd won easily from Mr. Fischer. The Horse Scurry resulted in a win for Mr. Froome's Compty with Mr. Symington's Lady Betty second. Taken all round the sports were fairly good but in fine weather better fun may be expected. The following are the results:—

TENT-PEGGING BY SECTIONS.

CROCK'S TEAM.

Messrs Peile, Fischer, Hicks and John 1

CHOTA PEG TEAM.

Messrs Webster, Corbett, Birkett and Talbot... 2

JUMPING COMPETITION FOR PONIES.

Mr Tod's Dinah, Mr Peile 1
Mr Corbett's Waif, Owner 2
Mr Couvella's, Owner 3

Also competed Mr. Fischer's Skittles, Owner.

Mr Hick's Sooner, Mr Talbot 0
Mr Hoare's Fancy, Owner 0
Mr John's Plaintiff, Owner 0

Thread and Needle Race.—Gentlemen's Nomination.

Mrs Stansfield nominated by Mr Stansfield 1
Miss Bromley, nominated by Mr Webb 2
Miss Peterson, nominated by Mr Tod........ 3

Also started Miss Schiller and Miss Mills. Miss Schiller was 2nd past the post, but lost her needle and thread, being therefore out of the race.

MOUNTED INFANTRY RACE.

Mr John 1
Mr Fischer 2
Mr Couvella........ 3

Also started Messrs. McCausland, Webster, Peile, Hoare, Corbett, and Birkett.

HORSE SCURRY.

Mr Froome's Oompty, Owner 1
Mr Fischer's Pierceeye, Owner 2
Mr Symington's Lady Betty, Owner 3

Also ran Mr. Roberts' Robes, and Mr. McCauslands' Aristocrat.

PEACE AND GOOD-WILL.

Under this heading the *Amrita* has a very suggestive article:—

In days gone by, Hindus were divided into four classes. First, those who thought, wrote, read and prayed; second, those who fought and ruled; and the third, those who traded. The fourth class, the Sudras, were composed of artizans, agriculturists, day-labourers, and so forth.

Each class was satisfied with its lot. The Brahmins, who belonged to the first class, thought that they had the best of the bargain. They had come to realize the fact that earthly life was of short duration, and therefore there was no real and permanent good in worldly prosperity. They were satisfied with a handful of rice. More, they thought, was not necessary for the happiness of mankind. What they wanted, to make their lives happy, was only opportunities of developing and purifying their souls, for the purpose of securing an everlasting and happy future. In their heart of hearts, they laughed at the folly of the second or the Kshetriya people, who staked everything for the purpose of securing sovereignty over their fellows—a blessing which, they had come to know, was a delusion and a snare.

The Kshetriyas, or those who belonged to the second class, were, on the other hand, very well satisfied with their lot. They were devotedly attached to the profession of arms, and they loved worldly prosperity. They were well satisfied with the Brahmins who never interfered with them (the Kshetriyas in their pursuit of sovereignty, worldly prosperity and military glory. They cheerfully agreed to provide the Brahmins, each with a handful of rice, if they only undertook to offer up prayers for all, which they thought, with swords dangling by their sides, was rather a very difficult task for them to perform.

The trading classes neither enjoyed sovereignty nor the pleasures of a prayerful life. But they came to see that they had their advantages which neither the Brahmins nor the Kshetriyas enjoyed. They found that gold was all-powerful,—more powerful than kings, ministers and generals. They saw that the task, imposed upon them, secured to them an abundance of gold, which not only made them independent of all, but sometimes made them masters of the country,—for, oftentimes kings and ministers had to pay court to them.

Under the British Government, the Brahmins have the fullest opportunities of pursuing their avocations. They are free to think, read, and pray as much as they like. The traders have also not only lost nothing by the change of masters, but gained much. For, if any class of people are likely to flourish under British rule, they are the traders. The British Government has provided the trading classes with all facilities for carrying on their business, *viz.*, good roads speedy communication, and absolute protection. Similarly, agriculturists have also every opportunity of flourishing under English rule, as the Sunderbans and other wild tracts of the country have been reclaimed and brought under cultivation.

The British Goverament has only extinguished the Kshetriyas. Indeed, the present rules have supplanted the Kshetriyas and taken their place in India. That being the case, the Brahmins, the Traders and the Agriculturists have no quarrel with the British Government. It is the Kshetriyas who have a complaint against the present masters of the land.

The Kshetriyas were not, however, extinguished by the British, though they got the finishing stroke from the latter. They were almost annihilated by the Mussalmans; and though they struggled, they could never again gain a footing in the country. Now this fighting class has ceased to exist. The Kshetriyas are now, properly speaking, represented by Tilaks, Surendra Naths and the Congresists. These latter-day Kshetriyas have no longer swords dangling by their sides, but quills sticking behind their ears.

The white Kshetriyas, who now rule India, have obtained a firm footing in the country by their valor and other virtues. They are doing all that the ancient Kshetriyas did for the country. Nay, they are doing more. The ancient Kshetriyas failed to stop the inroads of the barbarous hordes from the North-West. The Persians, the Turkomans, the Moghuls and the Pathans desolated the country, and the ancient Kshetriyas could do noting. But the white Kshetriyas are doing it quite successfully.

Just now half of Afghanistan is up. Imagine what would have been the condition of the country, if these ferocious and blood-thirsty barbarians had their own way, and a passage to India! If these pitiless and blood-drinking barbarians were to get any ascendancy in India, what would become of the Hindus, nay, for the matter of that, of the Mussalmans too? The Mussalmans in the dominions of the Ameer know very well, what it is to live under a despotic sovereign of their own community. And are not cart-loads of the heads of the rebellious subjects of the Ameer are now and then, sent by his generals to him for his inspection?

The British Government is at peace with all its subjects, except the latter-day Kshetriyas, armed as they are with their facile pens and glib tongues. To secure absolute peace in the country, either the rulers have to leave these latter-day Kshetriyas free to do whatever they like with their tongues and pens, or for the latter to confess that there is no longer any profit in the profession of modern Kshetriyaism, but that it is better to be merged into the ranks of the Brahmins.

Another new series, somewhat in the kind of the Social England volumes issued by Messrs. Cassell and Co. The new venture will, however, be original and exhaustive, and many of its subjects will be treated with exceptional fulness. It is to be entitled The Victorian Era Series. Literature, Science, Sociology, and the leading workers in them, will fill a large part of the series. The aim of the projectors is to make it a complete record of the intellectual life of the century. The volume on Democracy will be written by the editor of the series Mr. J. H. Rose. The Life of Dickens will be entrusted to Mr. George Gissing. And the history and progress of Free Trade to Mr. Armitage Smith.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Everything remains quiet in the Swat Valley. Brigadier-General Sir Bindon Blood's force at Mingaora has sent out reconnoitring parties to the north and no sign of the enemy has been seen. All the local tribes are making their submission.

Surgeon-Major L. A. Waddell, Chemical Examiner to the Government of Bengal, has been granted an extension of leave for six months.

The Madras Government having sanctioned the deputation of an officer of the South Indian Railway to enquire into the traffic prospects of the proposed Trichinopoly-Thondi Railway, Mr. Davies, the Deputy Traffic Manager, will shortly be detailed for this work and is expected to be engaged on it up to the middle of October.

The "Englishman" writes: We received a letter from a correspondent in the Duars the other day regarding the murder of Mr. H. N. Ghose, the manager of Kathalgari tea estate, on the 16th instant. He was found dead in bed, with his throat cut, while the fact that the safe had been rifled of some Rs. 500 pointed unmistakably to the motive of the crime."

A South Sylhet correspondent says that distinct earth tremors were felt there on Sunday about 3 p.m. The shocks were only of a few seconds' duration, but these continuous shakes keep the nerves of the inhabitants in a state of tension. For the last two or three days heavy rain has fallen throughout the district.

An International Rugby football match, England vs. Scotland, was played in Calcutta on Monday evening on Calcutta ground, when a large crowd assembled to witness the game, which was a most interesting one. The weather was perfect. Scotland won by 5 points, the score being Scotland 1 goal and 1 try (8 points), England 1 try (3 points.) The band of the Glosters played during the match.

Throughout the Central Provinces a tendency is perceptible this year to grow food crops in preference to cotton so as to replenish attenuated stocks. Most district reports point to a considerably reduced area under cotton as compared with last year which, however, was considerably above average. At the present time the prospects of the standing crops seem excellent. The weather since the 8th July has been singularly favourable and the plants are making healthy and vigorous growth. The timely and well distributed rainfall of July has also improved the prospects of a sesamum a good deal and the plants are now in a strong and healthy condition.

Heavy rain continues to be reported from all parts of the Province. On Sunday the Ravi came down in a flood, breaching the road, flooding the backwater near the Fort, and doing a little damage to the bridge of boats, which was at once repaired.

It appears there are a number of Sikhs settled at Shabkadr, were they have a temple in which were copies of the Granth. The Mohmands when they came down collected these books and burnt them. The Sikhs are extremely incensed and the burning of these books has been made known throughout the Province and among the Sikh soldiers.

All breaks on the main line of the North-Western Railway above Lahore have been repaired, and the trains are running punctually. Seven special trains with troops passed through Lahore for the front.

Professor Gokhale's retraction and apology mean absolutely nothing, says the *Amrita*. Mr. Gokhale was not the accredited agent of the Poona people in England on the subject of the alleged plague oppressions. Neither was he an eye-witness to the operation of the plague rules in his native town. He depended for everything upon private letters he had received and the newspapers he had read. He was thus precluded from making any statement or withdrawing it.

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 14th August was 227, against 225 and 244 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 30. There were 4 deaths from cholera, against 4 and 8 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 3. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were 5 deaths from tetanus, against *nil* in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 98 and 27, respectively, against 95 and 26 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 25·3 per mille per annum, against 24·1, the mean of the last five years.

The periodical revision of the settlements relating to the provincial revenue and expenditure of the various provinces has, with the reservation of a few points, now been effected for the period from the 1st April, 1897, to the 31st March, 1902. The Government of India has accordingly revised the general terms of the settlement, and the rules and conditions regulating the administration of provincial revenue and expenditure. Local Governments are now required, under ordinary circumstances, and apart from famine requirements, to maintain balances of the following minimum accounts: Bengal, the North-West Provinces, Madras and Bombay, twenty lakhs each; Burma, twelve lakhs; Punjab, ten; the Central Provinces, eight; and Assam, five lakhs.

Sir Frederick Fryer has been making a tour of official visits, the first since his elevation to the rank of Lieutenant-Governor. Starting from Rangoon by river, he went as far as Mandalay and then on to Maymyo. While here, writes a Mandalay correspondent, he received a deputation, listened to an address of welcome, and made a speech. We were told that although our present conservancy arrangements were shockingly bad, still as there was no money this could not be altered. Having managed to survive up to date we must try not to succumb till the coffers of the Indian Government are full enough to allow some of the overflow to fall into our exchequer. We also heard that the scheme for giving us a plentiful supply of pure water had been abandoned. Our drinking water will not stand criticism any more than our conservancy, but apparently any change which involves expense must be forbidden. When half the inhabitants of Mandalay have fallen victims to cholera and enteric then sweeping reforms will begin. One can't help wondering sometimes if it wouldn't be a good plan to have the reform before people died.

The other day, writes a Paris correspondent, I was asked by a friend in England to order for him the yellow books just published on Turkey and Crete. These books are issued by the Foreign Office for the use of Deputies, and Senators, and Ambassadors. Copies are also given to the Press, but how was I to get a yellow book? It is not sold to the public, and even a Deputy who asks for a second copy is told that the issue is out of print. At length I was referred to one of the second-hand book-sellers on the Quai des Saints-Peres. He at once took down from his shelves the books I wanted, remarking, however, that they were expensive, twenty-five francs a volume. I said it was preposterous. The book-seller was not offended, and remarking that he would sell the books at his price, he explained to me that Deputies came and sold him their private copies. These gentlemen, he remarked, may be needy but they are Deputies, and cannot be treated as students and really they have become so exacting that I have half a mind to give up the yellow book business altogether. The book-seller, who had become quite friendly, told me that he had disposed of all his books on the Armenian massacres at 30f. a copy. A moral might be pointed to this story, namely, that the French Government ought to stop this speculation by selling yellow books, just as British blue books are sold, in the open market and at a moderate price. Nobody could object except half a dozen Deputies and perhaps as many journalists, and the public would be able to keep themselves informed of the affairs of the country—a right they have in theory, but which is continually denied them in practice. Here is M. Meline's opportunity to introduce a truly democratic reform.

THE POSITION OF RUSSIA.

The *Englishman* is determined to make our flesh creep:—In view of the present situation on the frontier it is pertinent to refer to the exact position of Russia on the other side of the border. The great Transcaspian Railway has now been completed from Merv via Khushk and Panjdeh to a spot within 55 miles due north of Herat, and the line from Chahardui has been finished via Kerki to Bosaga. According to the latest information the Samarcand extension to Forghana and Tashkend is being pushed on with all speed and should be ready by the end of year. When this line is linked with the Siberian Railway to Vladivostock, Russia could at the same time occupy Afghan Turkistan to the Hindu Kush range two miles from Kabul, and holding Herat and Afghan Turkistan, she could secure the whole of the Hogara country by Kelat-i-Ghilzai, close to the Kandahar. The great northern Power, as we pointed out recently, is already in a position to occupy Herat in three weeks without our having a chance of preventing her. With reference to Russia's armed strength some months ago we quoted certain figures from a very reliable publication. The figures will bear requoting. The Russian army in 1892 mustered 1,995 battalions, 1,424 squadrons and 535 batteries, representing a war strength of 2,680,590 men, 680,394 horses, 4,203 guns, and a reserve in men of over four millions more. Since then the cavalry has been largely increased, the artillery has been augmented by 1,600 guns of field artillery, and the reserves have been further strengthened. In the event of Russia taking the present opportunity to force on a war with England, with the above figures in one's mind, it is not a matter of difficulty to understand how easily she could detach what would appear a large army to English eyes for the conquest of India, while not weakening herself elsewhere. It has always been urged that neither the Afghans nor the border tribes would allow a Russian army through their midst. The wild hillmen, it is said, would fall upon the troops struggling through the mountain defiles and cut them to pieces, as an English army was cut up on one terrible occasion. This argument, however, supposes the Amir and the frontier tribes unfriendly to the greycoats and loyal to us. The last few weeks on the frontier have shown exactly how the border-people love us, and the attitude of Abdur Rahman too is most suspicious. If he has not actually fomented the recent raids, he has certainly acquiesced in them, or how do we hear of Afghan soldiers in uniform taking part in the attack on Fort Shabkadar near Peshawar? It must not, therefore, be taken for granted that any buffer State will resist the advance of Russia. Rather is it to be feared that the Pathans, with their usual treachery, will be found ready to join hands with an invading army. How many troops Russia could support in the direction of Herat and Afghan Turkistan is a question that Popowski considers in his book. "The Rival Powers in Central Asia." Having completed the railways referred to above, Russia could support 30,000 men on the resources of the Herat Railway, and 60,000 men on the resources of the Samarcand Railway. Of course, we do not say that a Russian army 90,000 men could conquer India, nor are we at present concerned with any consideration as to where or how the forward movement of such an army is likely to be arrested. In the present critical condition of things on the frontier, it is worth while pointing out the exact position held by the great Power which is watching us from across the border with jealous eyes.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

DECCAN COTTON.

The following is a preliminary memorandum on the cotton crop for the early districts of the Deccan for the season of 1897-98. Estimates up to 5th August:—

Information incomplete. Sowings unfinished. Reported area 6 1-10 lakhs acres or 38 per cent. below normal. Crop mostly confined to Khandesh. Here early rains scanty and sowings retarded. In places first sowings failed and land resown. In other districts season unfavourable and sowings recently commenced in places. Part of the usual cotton area devoted to food crops owing to last year's scarcity. On the whole, cotton area expected to fall considerably short of the normal.

BOMBAY SESAMUM.

The preliminary memorandum on the sesamum crop for the season of 1897-98. Estimate up to 5th August reads:—

Season late. Sowings unfinished. Information incomplete. Area expected to exceed the normal in Karnatak and Sind, but in Deccan and in Gujarat States it will show a considerable fall.

Gujarat.—In British Districts crop sown principally in September. Condition of early sown crop good, except in two talukas, whence injury by insects reported. In Native States where crop mostly sown early sowings retarted owing to late commencement of rains.

Deccan.—Early rains scanty. In places sowings but recently commenced. Information incomplete. Condition of sown crop fair, except in parts of Ahmadnagar and Sholapur, where withering. In places food-grains have replaced the oilseed on account of last year's failure of harvests.

Karnatak.—Sowing rain favourable, particularly in Belgaum and Dharwar, where more than normal areas have been sown. Crop withering in Bijapur and east of Dharwar. Damage by insects reported from places in Bijapur and Sangli. Elsewhere condition good.

Konkan.—Season commenced late and full area not sown in places. Sowings still in progress in Savantvadi and Javhar and in parts of Ratnagiri. Injury from excessive rain reported from Kolaba. Elsewhere condition fair.

Sind.—Sowings still in progress. Water-supply good in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar and Khairpur. In Karachi sowing rain scanty. In Shikarpur larger area put under rice and jowari as these crops are considered less liable to insect attacks. Condition of crop fair in Karachi and Thar and Parkar, good elsewhere.

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel E. B. Anderson, Colonel-on-the-Staff, is posted to the Southern Shan States.

Captain G. M. Baldwin, Corps of Guides, has passed the examination in the Higher Standard Persian.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Maltby is permitted to reside out of India on vacating command of the 5th Madras Infantry.

Surgeon-Major P. J. Damania, I. M. S., is appointed a member of the Standing Medical Board vice Surgeon-Captain N. Faichnie, A. M. S., transferred to Station Hospital, Ahmedabad.

The following appointments on the staff of Brigadier-General McLeod, officiating in command of the Burma District, is made:—Lieutenant A. C Stewart, Corps of Guides, to officiate as Aide-de-Camp.

The following appointments are made:—Captain H. V. Bailey, 5th Lancers, to be a Station Staff Officer 1st Class, in Bengal Command vice Captain Donne. Captain H. C. Frith, Somersetshire Light Infantry to be a Station Staff Officer, 1st Class in the Punjab Command, vice Captain Jackson. Hill Depot, Kasauli.—Major R. L. Payne, Somersetshire Light Infantry, to be Commandant vice Major Gallwey. 24th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant E. W. Costello, Officiating Wing Officer, 22nd Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity. 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha, Rifles.—Lieutenant H. F. Bateman-Champain, Officiating Wing Officer 1st Battalion, is trasferred in the same capacity. 10th Burma Rifles.—Lieutenant Sutton to be Quarter-Master. 7th Bombay Lancers.—Captain C. E. Belli-Bivar Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Major Monteith, retired. Captain W. J. Peyton, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Belli-Bivar, and to remain seconded whilst employed with the Imperial Service Troops. Captain H. N. Roome, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Peyton. Lieutenant F. L. Vincent to be Squadron Commander sub pro tem. 5th Bombay Light Infantry.—2nd Lieutenant R. S. Thomas, Cheshire Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 24.

Bliss, Capt, Bengal, 1st D C L I, on leave, from Lucknow.

August 25.

Knapton, Surgn Lt, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Kalyan.

DEPARTURE.—August 23.

Smith, Vety Lt, Bengal, A V D, on duty, to Muthra.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 26th August, 1897.

1. Targets will be ready from 7 to 9 a.m. on Friday at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry, (Marine Lines) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

By order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.DC., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 26th August, 1897.

1. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to No. 3 Sub-division No. 2 Company:—No. 558 Gunner A. E. Hood and No. 559 Gunner T. S. Grant.

2. Leave of absence for 3 months from the 14th instant is granted to Gr. R. Kay.

3. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—Gunner R. Edwards.

By order.
A. J. PHILL, Lt., R.A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 25th August, 1897.

1. There will be drill at the Town Hall, on Friday evening 27th instant from 6 p.m.

2. There will be shooting at the Colaba range on Saturday the 28th instant from 4 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

THE LEMESURIER SEPARATION CASE.

The District Court of Colombo, reports the *Times of Ceylon*, was crowded, on Friday morning, when Mr. Felix R. Dias, the Acting District Judge, took his seat, in anticipation of the hearing of the case in which Mrs. LeMesurier applied for a judicial separation from her husband, Mr. C. J. R. LeMesurier. The plaintiff appeared in Court soon after 11 o'clock, and occupied a seat at the advocates' table, next to Mr. Link, of the Mount Lavinia Hotel. She was plainly dressed in a blue cotton blouse and a straw hat. The defendant appeared shortly afterwards, retaining on his head a red fez cap in accordance with the observances of the Mahomedan faith. He was armed with a bag full of letters and other documents, and occupied a seat beside his lawyer.

THE PLAINTIFF'S CASE.

In opening the case at 12-30, counsel for Mrs. LeMesurier, the plaintiff, said the action was a simple one between husband and wife for separation, the plaintiff being the wife. The defendant admitted the marriage, and also practically admitted his cohabitation with another lady, which they held constituted adultery and entitled the plaintiff to separation. Defendant justified himself by saying he was a Mahomedan at the time he began to cohabit with [illegible] lady and as such married Alice Mary Rivet Carnac according to the rites of the Mahomedan religion. So he said that cohabitation did not constitute adultery. Therefore the issue between the plaintiff and the defendant was whether this so-called second marriage was a valid one, and whether the cohabitation with Miss Carnac constituted adultery or not. He was prepared to argue, however, that even if the marriage were held to be a valid one, his client was entitled nevertheless to judicial separation in consequence of this marriage. They could not expect a woman to remain under conditions with a man in such circumstances by which he could compel her to be his wife and continue marriage. There was another prayer in the plaint as to the settlement of property on the plaintiff, but that came subsequently.

The Acting Judge: That can stand over until the first issue is decided. I understand it is held that on the 15th, October, 1895, defendant was a Mahomedan and as such, married a second wife.

Counsel for the plaintiff then entered into the facts of the case. He related the circumstances of the marriage between the parties, and said it resulted in three children; a son was born in 1885, a daughter in 1886, and another daughter in 1888. One was now in the custody of the plaintiff, and the other two in the custody of the defendant. In 1891, while resident in Nuwara Eliya, certain differences and unpleasantnesses arose and the parties separated. After this several actions ensued, and it transpired that

A CEYLON COURT HAD NO JURISDICTION

to dissolve a marriage made in England. Other remedies, however, were suggested, and as the result of that they brought the present action. Since the so-called conversion of the defendant to Mahomedanism and his marriage with Miss Carnac they had lived together in various places. The fact was admitted, but he thought it would be safer for the Court to have some evidence of cohabitation between the two. It was the practice in regard to a divorce case at any rate not to entirely accept the admission of the parties, but to have some evidence with regard to misconduct. He did not think the same applied to a case of separation, but he thought it would be better to leave no doubt on the subject.

THE PLAINTIFF'S EVIDENCE—HER APPEAL AGAINST DEFENDANT'S CHANGE OF RELIGION.

Mrs. Le Mesurier then entered the witness-box and said: I am the wife of the defendant. I am French by birth, but lived in England chiefly before marriage. Just before my marriage I lived in France. My maiden name is Le Noir. My religion is Roman Catholic. I was married in 1883 on the 5th of February, in London. I was married first in a registry office.

Plaintiff's Counsel: What registry office?—I don't know.

Also at St. George's, Hanover-square?—Yes.

Then you were married in Church?—Yes.

His Honour: The same day?—Yes, I think so.

Plaintiff's Counsel: It was a Protestant Church?—Yes.

Continuing witness said she did not know her husband's father until after her marriage. He was a Colonel in the Royal Artillery of the British Army, but was in India at the time of her marriage. His mother was at home. After marriage they travelled about for a year in India and places on the Continent. They visited Ceylon for a short time, and came back to it finally in January, 1884. Her husband was a member of the Ceylon Civil Service, and served as District Judge. In 1891 they went to Nuwara Eliya and shortly afterwards she brought an action against her husband in Kandy for separation on the ground of cruelty. This action was dismissed. In 1892 the defendant commenced an action against her for divorce, which was also dismissed.

Since 1891 you have not lived with your husband at all?—No; never spoke to him.

It further transpired from the plaintiff's evidence that her husband regularly went to his church every Sunday, and she went to hers. The children were baptized. Her husband was

A VERY ARDENT CHURCHMAN.

He was trustee of the Nuwara Eliya Church, and had charge of the money, while he also had to take care the church was in order. She first heard of her husband's conversion to Mahomedanism from the papers. She wrote to him to ask him to reconsider the matter, but he said he had quite made up his mind. She pointed out to him how hard it would be on the children, and said he would be kicked out of the Service.

That is to say you disapproved of this step?—Oh, very much so; I was very sorry.

Continuing, plaintiff said she afterwards heard of his second marriage from the papers. Then after certain enquiries she brought this action.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Van [illegible] plaintiff said that after the separation in Nuwara Eliya her husband tried very hard to get her back in 1891, but she refused to go. He spoke to her in Nuwara Eliya and said it was very selfish. This was just before the divorce case was heard; she refused to go back to him because he had behaved so shamefully to her, having

THREATENED HER LIFE

several times, and besides this she could not believe him. She suggested to Mr. LeMesurier that if he would give her her money and her property she would go and live in Europe with the children, but he refused this. Apart from this she made no offer.

Mr. Link was then called to prove the living together of the defendant and Miss Carnac. Producing his books he said the defendant went to Mount Lavinia Hotel on the 13th December, 1896, with another lady, and stayed until the 17th. The other lady was supposed to be his wife. He was told she was his second wife—his Mahomedan wife. (Laughter). Their names were entered in his book "Mr. and Mrs. LeMesurier."

Mrs. LeMesurier (sotto voce): That is what they called themselves!

Did they occupy the same room?—Yes; No. 7.

They occupied the same room at night?—I believe so, I never went in to see.

I believe Mr. LeMesurier is at the hotel now?—Yes.

And is the same lady there?—Yes.

After Mr. Link had been cross-examined to very little purpose, the Court adjourned for lunch.

THE DEFENCE.

After lunch the case for the defence was opened with Mr. Le Mesurier's evidence. He said he was a British subject, but he could not say if he was an Englishman. He was born in the Ionian Isles and his mother was of Cretan origin.

Do you call yourself an Englishman?—No.

I believe some of your relatives on your mother's side are Mahomedans?—Yes; in Cyprus and in Crete. My father's father I believe was born in Algiers.

Was he a Mahomedan?—No, he was not.

What belief do you profess?—The Mahomedan faith.

And how long have you professed it?—I have only professed it for about two years. That is to say I went through the religious ceremony.

Prior to your open confession were you a Mahomedan in belief?—I was. About 17 years ago I went through one of the rites which accompanies the profession of the faith, and I very nearly openly professed it, but an old friend induced me to remain in the Protestant Church. It was the Archdeacon of Kandy. Then I remained in the Church of England for many years and I took warm interest in all church matters.

WITH MY DOMESTIC TROUBLES MY OLD DOUBTS RETURNED,

and I embraced Mahomedanism. I became a Mahomedan in belief a year or two before I actually professed it. I went through an open profession of faith in Colombo on the 14th September, 1895, at the house of Mr. Haniffa, in the presence of a large number of Mahomedan gentlemen. It is a small ceremony of confession.

(*Proceeding.*)

LE MESURIER *VS.* THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The motion roll in the District Court of Colombo to-day included the case instituted by Mr. C. J. R. LeMesurier against the Attorney-General, as representing the Crown, for the recovery of Rs. 10,000 as salary alleged to be due to the plaintiff and for restitution to his former post in the Ceylon Civil Service, or in the alternative for the recovery of Rs. 100,000 as damages sustained by the plaintiff consequent upon his wrongful dismissal from the service. The case came up upon a motion made by the defendant's Proctors, Messrs. Loos and Van-Cuylenburg, who moved under section 102 of the Ceylon Procedure Code, for a notice on the plaintiff to produce the following documents referred to in the plaint:—(1) Letter of appointment, dated 8th July, 1875, of the Secretary of State, and the contract of service referred to in para. 3 of the plaint; (2) letter of appointment; (3) correspondence with the Government of Ceylon in matters alleged in para. 7; and (4) copy of petition to her Majesty the Queen by the plaintiff and the reply thereto. That motion had been allowed, and notice was served on the plaintiff, and made returnable to-day, when copies of the documents referred to were furnished to the defendant's Proctors.

The answer of the defendant is due to-day the extension of time obtained by him in order to take instructions from the Secretary of State for the defence expires.

THE NEGLECTED SANITATION OF POONA.

THE MUNICIPAL REPLY TO DR. BARRY'S REPORT.

POONA A FAIR SAMPLE OF OTHER MUNICIPALITIES.

As might have been expected, Surgeon-Major Barry's vigorous and outspoken report upon the manner in which the sanitation of Poona city has been neglected for so many years caused a great flutter in the Municipal dovecots of the Deccan capital. A long and elaborate reply has been drawn up, and was adopted at a special meeting of the General Committee of the Municipality held on Saturday last. The feeling in its favour, however, was not unanimous, for Khan Bahadoor Kazi Syed Ajmodin Gulamodin and Mr. Abdoola A. Mokasi put on the table a joint letter addressed to the President of the Municipality stating that the opinion and remarks made by Surg.-Major Barry in paras. 1 to 6 of his letter were mostly correct, and that several documents written by the then Health Officer, Dr. Sorabjee, will be found in the Municipal records supporting the remarks and opinions of Surgeon-Major Barry. The remarks made by Surgeon-Major Barry in the seventh para. of his letter appeared to them as having been written without bias or partiality. They were unable to give an opinion regarding paras. VIII. and IX. of Surgeon Major Barry's report as they were not given time enough to go through the records on the subject mentioned in those paragraphs. "The Maharwada mentioned in Surgeon-Major Barry's Xth paragraph, should be put clean and in order by the municipality, and that they agreed with Surgeon-Major Barry's paragraph XIV. They were of opinion that the appointment of a European Executive Officer as in Bombay was necessary to improve the present state of things, and requested the President to admit the letter as an accompaniment to the reply to Surgeon-Major Barry's report. This letter of dissent was attached to the municipal reply for despatch to the Collector of Poona. As will be seen from the subjoined extracts, the latter document has been drawn up with evident care, and seeks to minimise the evils of which Dr. Barry draws so dark a picture. It commences with the subject of

NIGHT SOIL REMOVAL.

There are twenty-two night soil cart stands in the city, of which ten are important. At each of these is posted a Mokadam, whose duty it is to look after carts and the depot; the establishment of these Mokadams having been sanctioned as the result of special enquiries made in 1887 to improve the sanitation of the City. The number of carts stationed at each of these depots varies from 1 to 9, and not 50, as is mentioned in his report by Surgeon-Major Barry. If he had made enquiries he could have easily ascertained the real facts. Under what circumstances he saw 50 carts at one stand will be explained hereafter. It is the duty of these Mokadams to see that the Contractor's men bring only such carts as are in good order. Neither the contractor nor the mokadam can have any object in using any but good carts. Surgeon-Major Barry is wrong in saying that the contractor would be the last man to take notice of a bad cart "as it was in his covenant that he should keep damaged carts in repair out of his own pocket." According to the contract the Municipality has to get the carts repaired in their workshop; he is answerable only when a cart is damaged by negligence on the part of his drivers. They are not only checked by the Mokadams but are inspected by the Health Officer, whose duty it is to look after the carts and send to the stores those that are out of order in any respect. The records of the Office will show that the carts were examined by the Health Officer. But a Municipality that is up to "Budget Juggles," whose "returns are of questionable accuracy" and untrustworthy might be considered capable of encouraging its Health Officer (the late permanent incumbent was a M. D. of a European University, and a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London) to send in falsified returns. If his returns however do require corroboration it may be found in the workshop accounts; as figures speak better than words, not less than 1309 carts were repaired from time to time in three years and that in one year i.e., 1896-97 425 carts were repaired when the number of carts in daily use varied between 60 and 64. Thus it will be seen, whatever Surgeon-Major Barry may say to the contrary, that the same carts were sent for repair whenever they went out of order, and that in one year, each cart in use was repaired more than six different times.

THE ARGUMENT OF COMPARISON.

If another proof of the difficulties surrounding this element of Municipal work, be wanting, it may be given. In almost every other paragraph of his report, Surgeon Major Barry takes great glory to himself for the horrible condition in which he found every thing in the City and the splendid condition in which he left it. Now putting in of screws and lids and repairing of wheels here and there would not be considered as a work requiring much skill or time. It is incomprehensible why Surgeon-Captain Lloyd Jones, his successor in office pronounced the Katchra and night soil carts almost immediately Surgeon-Major Barry gave over charge to him, to be in a very unsatisfactory condition. This exemplifies the difference between preaching and practising. Everybody will admit that the Poona Cantonment with a very small area to look after and with a European Secretary and experienced Medical and Military Officers at its head ought in this matter to show very good results, and yet the following copy of an extract from the Deccan Herald of the 8th of May 1897 will show that people have cause to complain even of the Cantonment carts. (extract given.)

It is the duty in the first instance of the Mokadams at the cart stands, to see that carts out of order are not used. Over them is the Health Officer, who moves about in the town and inspects some cart stands every morning as he is the chief responsible officer in the matter. It was not the duty of the Municipal Engineer to look after night soil carts. But it was that of the Health Officer. With regard to the question of washing of the carts it should be noted that out of 22 cart-stands, ten are important ones. At four cart-stands, viz., Along, Kasba, Bag Depot, and Panguially arrangements in the shape of water taps are made to supply water for washing carts, and 27 carts go to these stands. Three more cart-stands viz. Hamalally. Parseepul and Mangalwar are by the side of the Nagzari, where 7 carts are located and for washing these, water from the Nagzari is available. It will thus be seen that there is permanent provision for washing 34 out of 60 to 64 carts, that are daily used to carry night soil and go to the night soil depot every day, and these arrangements could be seen any day. There is besides a Pakhal Bhisty whose duty it is to supply water at other carts ands for washing the outside of carts. It is not now possible to know where and under what circumstances a filled cart remained ten days unremoved; but certainly judging from the absence of complaints it could not have remained there for ten days. The horrible stench emanating from such a cart with its contents fermenting so long, would have driven the poorest Coonbee to complain. It is a mistake to suppose that the poorer classes of people in Poona are not alive to their rights or do not know where and to whom to complain. Surgeon-Major Barry was probably misinformed on the point by servants who very often take their cue from their master, especially when the latter holds their destinies absolutely in his own hands, a master who could engage and discharge men of his staff at his own will. Surgeon-Major Barry infers from what he saw, when he came to Poona and commenced work, that things must have been managed badly before he came. But a short explanation would show that

THE CITY WAS THEN AT ITS WORST.

The night soil contractor had very recently died. His nephew, who was conducting his business, left the work and the City, on account of some quarrels in his family. The Municipality was thus without a contractor. The permanent Health Officer, the gentleman referred to above, had left Poona, to take up a post in the Bombay Municipality's Health Department, where he was offered a much higher salary than the Poona Municipality could afford. The vacancy thus caused was filled up by a man quite new to the work. How very much the difficulties of keeping the Health Department in proper order were enhanced, and that at a juncture when its efficiency was of vital importance to the City owing to the absence of an experienced, intelligent and practical man at its head, it is impossible to describe. Surgeon-Major Barry knew this full well, and if he had a particle of sympathy for this Municipality and its belongings he would have referred to it somewhere in his voluminous report; but search as carefully as one may, nowhere in the fifteen printed pages of foolscap may be found a reference to a matter that perhaps might have been accepted by Government as a palliative circumstance with regard to the shortcomings noted by him.

As regards the number of carts differently reported, until it is known who gave and what information he gave to Surgeon-Major Barry it is not possible to offer any satisfactory explanation; but knowing as he did, that the Health Officer was a new man, if Surgeon-Major Barry had only written a line to the Secretary or the Chairman of the Managing Committee, he would have at once got the correct information. But these discrepancies are perhaps not so very difficult to explain. Figures 56 and 60 were given most likely by some clerk or other in the office as the number of night soil carts that were in actual service. The figure given in the Administration Report refers to the number of carts that were in existence then in good working order. The books of the Technical School show all the carts in working order as well as those out of order, and this number would be borne by the registers until useless carts are sold or written off. The figure 97 includes those carts that were newly made and such of the carts on the sick list as were repaired under the special orders of the Secretary. All useless and unrepairable carts are kept at the Bag Depot or the Municipal Store Yard till they are sold and they are sold when there is a demand for them. As they are not a commodity readily saleable they remain in the stores for a much longer time than they should.

With regard to bullocks, it is to be noted that the Health Officer inspects them every now and then and condemns such as appear unfit for work. But last year this was not done with the usual regularity and strictness. The Health Officer was new to his work. The contractor having died, there was no responsible person present on his behalf, who could be held answerable for the proper performance of the contract work. His agent already beginning to urge his claim for higher wages on account of scarcity, and the Municipality not having means to spend more money on this work, the only favour that it could, under these circumstances, show to him was not to condemn the sort of bullocks he had for use: nor was it then feasible for the Municipality to cancel the contract and call for fresh tenders as famine rates then ruled. A new contract would have meant almost prohibitive rates. With the limited resources at its command, and with the difficulties described above facing it, the Municipality had no help but to get out of the bullocks then supplied what work they could, supplying the deficiency by employing "Madat." No other arrangement was possible under the circumstances. And the fact that Dr. Barry was able to take work from them, and with their aid to remove daily all the night soil of the City from March 1897 to June 1897 shows that they were not after all "a collection of skin and bone bullocks."

DR. BARRY'S LESSON IN ARITHMETIC.

Notwithstanding the complacent way in which Surgeon-Major Barry desires to teach the Municipal Commissioners a lesson in arithmetic," his derisive remark about "how little the municipality know about their Sullage" and his "Augean stable brought upto date" Surgeon-Major Barry, if he had devoted only five minutes to make inquiries into the matter, would have certainly remained silent on the subject of sullage; for it is no boast to say that some of the Members of the Municipality are in a position, having studied the subject of liquid and solid excreta and sullage and their disposal most minutely and carefully, to tell him about this subject very much more than he knows about it. If he has any doubt about it, the Municipality would beg to refer him to the four volumes of the literature on the Drainage of Poona (comprising some 800 printed pages) in which the whole question is gone into in as comprehensive a manner as possible by Government Officers of high standing, Indian Sanitary Officers, Mr. Robert Rawlinson, a distinguished Sanitarian of Europe (who was consulted by Government), Mr. Baldwin Latham (who was consulted by the Poona Municipality) and several City Municipal Commissioners; the last named having taken a very intelligent and active part in the discussions. The Municipality cannot but admit that 40 ozs of urine per head for all ages for a population of 37,980 gives per day 42 tons 7 cwts 3 qrs 2 lbs. (the lesson in arithmetic). But from their own experience and on the authority of English and Indian scientists, they are not prepared to admit that 40 ozs. for all ages, is anything at all approching a correct datum for a hot country like India, where a large quantity of liquids pass out of the human body in the shape of perspiration and they are not prepared to admit the wisdom of omitting from calculation large quantities of water used for ablution in privies by natives which is always inseparably mixed up with urine, nor are they prepared to admit an incorrect presumption that the whole of the urine that is secreted in a town reaches cesspools or sewers. Now in the opinion of this Municipality the absurdity does not lie so much in the inadequacy of the arrangements, but in the notion that adequacy could be attained by any human agency, if it relied on hand removal. The real foe of Poona, the Municipal Commissioners thoroughly well understand, is under ground and not on the surface. What the Municipality has been attempting for years past with the limited means at their command, and what Surgeon-Major Barry has attempted with the almost unlimited agency and means at his disposal, has after all been surface cleaning. But

"FAIR WITHOUT AND FOUL WITHIN"

is not the all in all of town sanitation. If it had been so, after the extraordinarily careful outside cleaning that the City has received at the hands of the Plague Committee, cholera, the present epidemic of a most virulant type, would not perhaps have broken out in Poona. Cholera has already carried off more than half the number of people that the Plague did; but what is strange, without causing one-hundredth of the panic. But Cholera is what Indian towns are accustomed to. What is wanted to combat this underground foe is a perfect system of drainage—a subject that has been most exhaustively treated in the four volumes of the Poona Drainage Record above referred to. To guard against hasty people jumping to the conclusion that the "Record" is another instance of "paper work" after all, this Municipality would take the precaution of informing them beforehand, that a comprehensive Drainage Scheme (estimated to cost over fifteen lakhs) has been approved and adopted by them, and is now with Government, awaiting their sanction, but which has been delayed pending the solving of two difficulties, the financing of the scheme and the final disposal of the enormous quantities of sullage mixed with water that the sewers will deliver. Surgeon-Major Barry admits that "a civilized drainage scheme is a crying need," but forgets that until such time as the need is supplied things must continue much in the same condition as they are. About Pakhal Bhistis, whom Dr. Barry condemns, it is to be observed that though they are a nuisance, they are necessary. There are places, such as extremely narrow bhangy gullies where carts cannot go, which could be reached by Bhisties only. The Municipality cannot therefore dispense with the services of Bhisties as long as drains are not provided in those parts. There are about 17 miles of underground drains in the City built by the Peshwas more than a hundred years ago. No body pretends to believe that they are anything like what they should be, or that they are capable of carrying out all the liquids poured into them, being old and broken in several places. It is a fact that they do get choked here and there, but to say that they are a 'paper system' is to say more than what the condition they are actually in, would warrant. The discharge of the sullage carried by these drains and emptied into the river near the Native Bund was measured once and the result showed an outfall of 120,000 gallons per day—not large, but neither to be despised. But it may be noted here that whenever a drain is found blocked the Municipality takes steps to have it opened for the removal of silt and as a fact in the course of the last three years about 58,958 running feet or more than 10 miles of these underground drains were cleaned and otherwise repaired and improved. A reference to the Administration Reports of past years will show that similar work was done every year, and that the Municipality has tried to keep the old drains in as good a working order as funds and the rude construction of the drains would permit and that is all that the Municipality or any body can do. There are large and deep surface gutters along both sides of the streets and they have been covered up for a long time for the convenience of the traffic along those streets, and also with a view to prevent accidents by people falling into them. But these gutters which are fourteen miles in length are opened up once a year and when necessary oftener. They are cleaned once a year before the monsoon sets in.

RUBBISH A VALUABLE COMMODITY.

It must be borne in mind in connection with this subject that rubbish is a valuable commodity in Poona and is not likely to be neglected and allowed to lie unremoved for days together. It is taken up greedily by cultivators for manuring their fields, by potters, by owners of brick and tile-kilns and by others. Thefts have been known to have been committed with respect to rubbish. The contractor is required to maintain a staff of Mocadams to watch it. Poona is not a place, where heaps of Katchra will be allowed to lie idle, and to rot for days together. Of all items of work, the Health Officer has as a rule no trouble with katchra removal, which is generally speaking removed regularly except in the monsoon when on account of the flooded state of the river, kilns not working properly, and bullocks and men being engaged in fields in tilling, some of the dustbins may be full now and then; the contractor during such season has a hard time of it; but such conditions last for a short time only. In ordinary days the contractor has a number of carts working in the City. Besides these, donkeys are always at work. It is true that the carts that a contractor employs on his own account are not sufficient to cope with the work. But his agency is greatly supplemented by that of private persons, who undertake to remove rubbish for him on payment of fees for it. There was certainly some difficulty with regard to the removal of katchra about the time. Surgeon-Major Barry took charge of his work. Most of the cultivators and potters and their workmen had left Poona, on account of the plague operations. It is a fact that what Surgeon-Majar Barry describes as bigger katchra (broken bottles, brick-bats &c.) is not revoved by the contractor. But it is looked after by the Municipal Engineer, and the ward mocadams who get such things removed by donkeys or other agency employed departmentally; such removal of debris was done by contract also for a part of the year in 1895-96. It will be seen that katchra proper is removed by the contractor to whom it means money, by cultivators and potters, and all other rubbish by donkeys and carts employed departmentally. Surgeon-Major Barry appears to be perfectly unaware of this arrangement. The difficulty that Surgeon-Major Barry experienced about katchara was due to extraordinary causes, such as the comparative absence of all labourers from Poona along with many others who had, as mentioned elsewhere, left the City on account of the plague operations. Every kind of business was then at a standstill for a time for want of men and other agency, and the katchra contractor had to face the same difficulties.

PRIVIES AND MORIES.

That the privies of Poona are very old and unscientific constructions, that for want of back lanes in many parts of Poona, most of them are near the front door, always attracting the notice of passers by, and therefore much more exposed to criticism than the privies in other places, are facts well-known to the Commissioners, and they regret them very much. Out of a total of 6973, the number of new built privies in the city is 1428. These new built privies are most of them good masonary ones with proper drains and pavement and an outdoor to screen them from public view. These privies could not have escaped the notice of Dr. Barry but as he sees nothing good in the Municipal administration of this city he directs his vision only towards old privies and leads people to believe that there are no good privies in Poona. That much remains to be done cannot be denied that the Municipality has been doing its best and good progress has been made, will be readily conceded by those who know the difficulties in the way of the Municipality, and the very limited powers that the Acts give to the Municipality. The Municipality has no powers to order house-owners to demolish their old privies; all they can do is to get them altered or repaired (*vide* sec. 39 of Act 6 of 1873) while the old privies of the sort described by Dr. Barry are hardly capable of any alteration or improvement. Their total demolition followed by reconstruction on the new pattern is the only remedy. The resumption of communication betwten the privies and the main drains is an every day work, with the Health Officer.

SEWERS, DRAINS AND CESSPOOLS.

Portions of the old drains which get choked up now and then are cleared of silt every year. There is a regular establishment employed on this work, consisting of coolies, a Mocadum, and an Inspector. In addition to this a portion of the work is got done by contract; public drains are cleared by Municipal agency and private drains are kept in order by other agency. In the course of the last three years 58958 running feet of these sewers were cleaned and brought into working order. No house-owner is allowed to make an opening into a public drain without a pass from the Municipality, so that from the number of passes it would be easily seen how many such openings were made every year by private persons. In the last two years 1896-97 and 1895-96, 144 and 135 passes were issued to allow house-owners to make connections between private mories and public drains. If even, in Bombay, where in some parts good and newly constructed sand and refuse traps are provided, complaints about the choking up of drains and mories are not unheard of, it would be unfair to expect a perfect system here where the Municipality has to deal with old drains and old privies.

MUNICIPAL STAFF DEFENDED.

The permanent Health Officer was Dr. Sorab Cowasji Hormusji M. D., D.P.H., L.R. C.P. (London), M.R.C.S. He had received his education in England and worked here for over four years. He left the Municipal service as mentioned in a perceding para. at the end of December 1896 as he got a better situation in the Bombay Municipality. The Municipality was thus without an experienced Health Officer just when the plague broke out. A local medical practitioner, an L. M. & S., was put in temporary charge. It was no wonder, therfore, that he could give no useful information to Surgeon Major Barry, and his services were dispensed with by the Chairman of the Plague Committee about the middle of April 1897. As regards the Kutchra Depot on the Satara Road it is necessary to mention that the distance between it and Khadakwasla Canal is over 1100 feet. No Government Sanitary Officer nor any Officer of the Irrigation Department, ever objected to the location of the Kutchra Depot. As a rule the kutchra is measured by the Health Officer as soon as it is arranged in measurable heaps by the contractor and immediately burnt and not allowed to rot. It is not in the interest of the Municipality to allow kutchra to rot, as what they want are ashes for mixing with night soil to deodozize it and turn it into poudrette, and not mould for manure. The Municipality regrets much that the new Health Officer was grossly neglectful of his duties in not measuring it from 6th February to 15th March 1897 and from 16th March to 2nd April 1897. The Municipality regret very much that there was any delay in supplying barrels for holding perchloride of mercury solution. It appears from a report submitted by the Engineer that the order given to him was for iron barrels, and not wooden barrels, and as the number of iron barrels procurable in the market was then very limited, the delay that occurred was due to his search for them in the City. This explanation not being admitted as satisfactory, the Municipality have reprimanded the Engineer. The President remembers the Head Maistry of the Municipal work-shop calling on him for directions when his search proved fruitless; by the time further enquiries could be made, it would appear Surgeon-Major Barry got himself supplied with the barrels.

THE BUDGET JUGGLE EXPLAINED.

What is characterised as "a budget juggle" by Dr. Barry is a story very simple in its nature and easy to understand. The English clerk's post in the Health Office was held by one Narayan Krishna Phatak on a salary of Rs. 20. When a vacancy of Rs. 26 occurred in the staff of inspectors in April 1896 he was given that place on the recommendation of the Health Officer, Dr. Sorab C. Hormasji. An Inspector on Rs.17 was promoted to the place of Rs.20. Subsequently the Health Officer experiencing inconvenience from the new arrangement requested permission of the Managing Committee to bring back his old clerk to his office, and the Managing Committee complied with his request. This simple arrangement which the Municipal Commissioners hear is not uncommon in many Departments is magnified into "a Budget juggle," and called "not straight." "By calling it not straight" Surgeon-Major Barry evidently means to say that this Municipality is guilty of dishonest practices. The Municipal Commissioners do not much mind what criticism people may have to offer regarding their incompetence, for incompetency is after all a matter of opinion, but they must protest strongly against a responsible officer of Government impeaching their honesty in no unmistakable terms. With every respect for Government the Municipality must say that they are indescribably distressed to see that Government should have tolerated such language as Surgeon-Major Barry has used towards a Municipality which consists of highly respectable genteimen, some of whom have conscientiously devoted to the best of their abilites no inconsiderable portion of their spare time and energies in the gratuitous discharge of their public duties. It is difficult to imagine what respectable man would ever willingly undertake such duties if he is likely to be subjected with impunity to such indignities as this Municipality has been. They therefore most respectfully beg to request that Government would be pleased to call on Dr. Barry either to prove dishonesty in the above-mentioned arrangement or to retract the charge.

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION REPUDIATED.

The insinuation regarding the system of corruption ruling all Municipal employments is as groundless as it is mischievous, and the Municipal Commissioners feel assured that Government will not attach any importance to a statement like this made with levity and without any the slightest proof. One of the many mischievous rumours set afloat by discontented or interested persons appears to have been greedily swallowed by Surgeon-Major Barry, and believed in implicitly without any effort having been made to veryfy it. On such baseless rumour he founds a charge of systematic corruption, ruling all Municipal employments, and embodies it in an official report, drawn up with all the responsibility attaching to a communication to Government. The Commissioners feel that they owe it to themselves, no less to the fair name of the Municipality, to offer a refutation of the charges of corruption publicly made against Municipal officials, apparently without the least enquiry and without a shred of evidence or proof being adduced. Surgeon-Major Barry says, "he had no time to sound these depths." If he had no time, his plain duty, as a gentleman, and as a responsible Government officer, was not to make unfounded charges of corruption against the administration of a public body like the Poona Municipality. The Commissioners most emphatically declare that so far as they are personally concerned, and so far as their knowledge goes, these charges are utterly groundless—and they beg to state that no charge of corruption against any of their officers has even been made to them by any person. Moreover the charges made by Surgeon-Major Barry are inherently very improbable. All appointments to vacancies, occurring in the several Departments, of the Municipality are made by the Managing Committee (composed of seven Municipal Commissioners) after enquiry into the claims of all persons, eligible for the post, their seniority and the recommendations of the heads of Departments. If after this, a man was dissatisfied with the decision of the Managing Committee, he could (and many did) appeal to the President and to the General Body of Commissioners. Under this system, it is not clear how any Municipal official can take a month's salary for granting an employment. As a matter of fact it is not in his hand to grant an employment or to hold out any hope for it. The allegation of "systematic corruption" made by Dr. Barry seems, so far as the Municipal Commissioners are aware, is groundless. If however any specific instances of corruption were brought to the notice of Dr. Barry and if he were to give necessary information to the Municipality proper enquiries will be made and the offenders punished; and when he makes such a grave charge as that of "systematic corruption" against the Poona Municipal administration, he is bound to name the persons who receive a month's pay as a bribe and also his informants. But if he is unable to do so, he should, as a gentleman, express his regret, for making unfounded charges. If such a system of corruption prevailed in all Municipal employments, there would most certainly be complaint made against the corrupt officials either to the Managing Committee to the President, or to the General Body of Commissioners, or, at least there would be criticism in the local press. But as far as the Municipal Commissioners are aware there have been no complaints.

BRAHMIN MONOPOLY.

Stripped of floweriness of style and richness of diction, the Maharvada, if described in simple words, is a collection of houses to the north of the town on its outskirts with the Nagzeri Nulla to its west, and another Nala to its north. These houses belong to a class of people, consisting of road-sweepers, drain-cleaners, gutter-cleaners and others following similar trades, and are as clean or unclean as the houses of such people are in all Indian towns. The nullas are there, running their course from a time when the Maharvada did not exist. The nullas are fed by sewage from drains constructed more than 100 years ago. The Municipality cannot be blamed for this. The mahars have a burial ground to the north and east of their habitations between the latter and the nulla. The burials are most of them very old, having taken place long before the Municipality was called into existence. The water of the nullas cannot be free from sullage, unless the entire drainage of the city is altered, and a new outfall provided for them. It is not in the power of the Municipality to close the burial ground. The Plague Committee itself could not, with the almost unlimited powers it wielded, stop the use of it. Regarding the condition of the burial ground it must be stated that the ground in question and all other burial grounds in the city are not to be compared with the cleanliness and tidiness observable in Christian cemeteries. Surgeon-Major Barry complains that "the Brahmins of Poona have had for years an absolutely free hand. They manned the Municipal service up to the hilt, with their own caste, &c." In connection with this subject, it must be, in the first place, remembered that the present constitution of the Municipality came into force in April 1886. Before that time the Municipality consisted wholly of nominees of Government and Government officers who were ex-officio members with the Collector for the President. The Brahmins could not have any monopoly then, either with regard to appointment or other matters. The new constitution came into force in 1886 since when the Municipality consists of 20 elected and 10 nominated members, with an elected President. The President, who is at the head of the Executive, is a Parsi gentleman, and he has been holding this post from the time the Collector left it for over 11 years. Of the thirty Municipal Commissioners only 13 are Brahmins, 10 other Hindus, 3 Mahomedans, 2 European officers of Government, and two Parsis. The proportion of classes in the present Corporation does not vary much from what it was 16 years ago. How the Brahmins of Poona could have an absolutely free hand in a Municipal body, composed of different elements as stated above, passes all belief. Regarding the personnel of the stipendiary staff it must be stated at the outset that the officers at the head of the Department, that came under the special notice and supervision of Surgeon-Major Barry, have been, with the exception of a temporary man who held the post for two months only, have always been men who did not belong to the Brahmin caste. Lucky it is for the Municipality that "the only man that he met among them with a head on his shoulders, of any practical bent, or any grasp of the condition of the town, whose admirable serenity was never shaken," referring to the Municipal Secretary, is a Brahmin, and pity it is that Surgeon-Major Barry did not consult him on the several points touched upon by him in his report before he penned it. It would have saved him and the Poona Municipality much distasteful writing.

WHAT THE MUNICIPALITY HAS DONE.

The wholesale condemnation passed by Surgeon-Major Barry on all the Municipal Commissioners to the effect that, they are quite unfit for Municipal administration, that they know nothing of sanitary principles, and care nothing, is wholly unjustifiable. The Municipal administration of all large towns in India has been mostly in the hands of Native Municipal Commissioners for the last 40 years, and their annual work has been regularly reviewed by by Collectors and Commissioners, whose reports show that much good work has been done in the past, and that the record of Municipal administration is one of progress and improvement. Surgeon-Major Barry alone appears to be of the opinion that it is "a dire and shameless sham." The Municipal Commissioners feel assured that Government will attach greater weight to the opinions of its Sanitary Commissioners and other officers. Every year the city is inspected by the Sanitary Commissioner and his assistants, who submit reports to Government. But none of these officers have made such sweeping assertions, nor passed such a wholesale condemnation of the administration of this Minicipality as Surgeon-Major Barry has done. The Commissioners are surprised to find that throughout his report he does not give the Municipality credit for a single good work. The Municipality has constructed many works of permanent utility, such as the Reay Market (costing 2 2-3 lakhs of rupees), the Jubilee Technical School (costing over 16,000 Rupees), the Genesh Peth Bridge (10,000 rupees), and spent during the last four years alone one lakh on the widening of roads, the extention of water works, &c. And yet Surgeon-Major Barry is pleased to say that the Poona Municipality "is a paper Municipality, its work is paper work, its men are men of paper, except when they are men of talk." This Municipality, in whose administration Surgeon-Major Barry sees no ray of hope, for whose acts no expressions of contumely, derision, and mockery are strong enough, has never put forth pretensions of being better than what it is, or of being a particle better than its sister Municipalities in this Presidency. It is humbly conscious that it has much to learn and much to do: the only consolation to its members is that they have worked to the best of their abilities, and to the best of their lights, and in their opinion, to some good purpose. On very many occasions they have had to listen to some severe comments and criticisms by officers of much higher rank than Surgeon-Major Barry, but they listened in a spirit becoming those who were conscious of their shortcomings; they received the criticisms in good part, because they were clothed in language, that gentlemen are in the habit of using in official reports and correspondence, language very often sympathetic and always courteous. It is extremely doubtful whether Surgeon-Major Barry would have taken the liberty of playing with the feelings and reputation of the members of this Municipality, if the body had been composed of Englishmen, however incompetent.

A FORMER REPORT.

The Commissioner, C. D., of the time, as the Chairman of the Poona Sanitary Commission, appointed by Government in 1886 (a Commission, consisting of the Collector and other high Government functionaries and three Municipal Commissioners of the city, whose searching enquiries extended over two years) in his report to Government says "the spirit and desire to manage their Municipal affairs well has never been found wanting in the citizens of Poona; practical knowledge and system has been their only want," and concludes with the remark "the late proceedings of the Municipality, however, display a vigour and practical ability, which, I earnestly hope, may soon enable the citizens of Poona to point, as they should be able to do, to the practical excellence of their Municipal Government." This was written in the infancy of Local-self Government. The same stamp of gentlemen, that composed the Municipality then, constitute the body now, and the same gentleman, who presided over the affairs of the Municipality and served on the said Sanitary Commission then, presides now. Ten years of practical training according to natural laws must have proved conducive to improvement, and not to deterioration. In the humble opinion of the Municipal Commissioners, Government must admit either, that Surgeon Major Barry's criticisms are too highly coloured and exaggerated, or that their officers, such as collectors, city magistrates, sanitary commissioners, and deputy sanitary commissioners displayed a complete dereliction of duty in allowing a set of utterly incompetent and worthless people to turn an important station—an extremely important one, considering the proximity of a large Military Cantonment, and the Head-quarters for some months of Government themselves—into a sink of all that is gross, filthy and impure. If the condition of the city of Poona had really been so, the Poona Municipality's life would not have been worth five minutes purchase. The Municipal Commissioners have no hesitation in saying that "Poona is a fair sample of other Municipalities" and that neither Poona nor other Municipalities deserve to be wiped off as Surgeon-Major Barry with one stroke of his pen would like to do as "dire and shameless shams." The Municipal Commissioners are aware that Poona and other Municipalities, of which she is a sample, have their dark spots; but has not Bombay her dark spots and enough of them, and have not the most civilized cities in England their dark spots? That Surgeon-Major Barry worked hard, while he was in Poona, there is no denying, and for that the Poona Municipality, although unjustly attacked, would not refrain from thanking him. Bereft of their harshness and confined within reasonable bounds, his criticisms would have borne better fruit. In conclusion the Municipality beg to express their sense of obligation to Surgeon-Major Barry and to the officers and soldiers, who worked with devotion and self-sacrifice in the performance of the duties entrusted to them by Government. Dr. Llyod Jones looked after the sanitation of the city before Surgeon-Major Barry was put in charge of it, and the Commissioners cannot speak too highly of the thoroughness of his work and of his tact, for which they feel, grateful to him.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 14th Aug. 1897, on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [Estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	200	100	..	300
Or per mile of Railway	11	6	...	17
For previous 5 weeks of half-year.	1,586	861	32	2,479
Total for 6 weeks	1,786	961	32	2,779
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	394	105	4	503
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	6	...	29
Total to corresponding date do.	2,681	766	14	3,361
Increase for the week .... Rs.				203
Decrease to date				582

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mrs. Hodgson Burnett is expected to arrive in England towards the end of September. In Washington she has been working hard on her new novel, and will finish it before moving. People who read "A Lady of Quality" will remember the Duke of Osmonde who wins the heroine. Mrs. Hodgson Burnett hinted that the Duke had had a career, and now she makes him the hero of another story. That being so, it was inevitable that the new novel should be named "His Grace the Duke of Osmonde."

We shall get a volume of short stories from Mr. Justin McCarthy towards the end of the summer. Most of a work as a novelist has been given to the full novel, and so the present book will be something of a departure. The stories have been written at various times and have appeared serially. One of them is called "The Three Disgraces," and that will be the title of the volume, which Messrs. Chatto are to publish. It is satisfactory to hear that Mr. McCarthy's health is now much stronger.

Lord Ronald Gower is to write a book on the Tower of London, a subject which is sure to gain attraction in his hands. It will be a very exhaustive volume, and the intention is that the pictures shall be as complete as the text. The history of the Tower is full of dramatic episodes, and indeed forms no slight thread for our story as a nation. Messrs. Kegan Paul will publish Lord Ronald Gower's work, but there is no saying yet when it may be ready.

The motive of Mr. Hall Caine's novel "The Christian," may, on his own authority, be described as threefold. The first effort is to show what approximation to the true Christain ideal of life, as it was understood by the early apostles, the condition of civilisation admits of in a Christian country nineteen hundred years after Christ. Secondly, the motive of the book concerns social purity in relation to woman's work and position. The third part of the motive is to show the tragic conflict of love with temperament.

Mr. Austin Dobson has finished his revisions and additions for the reissue of the first series of his "Eighteenth Century Vignettes." The original edition, although it only appeared five years ago, has been quite out of print. The present one is set anew, and so the book will be exactly uniform with the later groups of "Vignettes." Mr. Dobson adds a paper on Leicester Fields, which we know as Leicester-square, and a frontispiece is given of Steele. The publishers of the volume are Messrs. Chatto.

Dr. Andrew Wilson is well known as a writer and lecturer on scientific subjects. He is preparing a volume, which explains itself in the title, "Some Reminiscences of a Lecturer." There will be a frontispiece portrait of Dr. Wilson and Messrs. Jarrold are to publish the book. They also announce a short history of Hungarian literature by Dr. Emil Reich, himself a distinguished Hungarian. Dr. Reich's aim has been to give a picturesque survey of the past history and present position of the literature of his country.

An important work on recent exploration in Babylonia will be published by Messrs. Putnam within the next few days. This is the official narrative of the expedition conducted in Babylonia on behalf of the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. J. P. Peters, who was at the head of the venture, writes the book, calling it Nippur after the ancient city on which he has been able to throw so much light. Until he made his investigations, our knowledge of Nippur was of the most unsatisfactory sort. He declares that the Temple of Bel, at Nippur, was to Babylonia and Assyria very much what the Temple of Jerusalem was to our religion.

A literary function, which may be worthy of mention on this side of the Atlantic, has just been invented in America. This is a Shakespeare garden party, but it is obvious that the name of any poet or writer whatsoever may be selected. You get up a garden party in aid of some public institution, you treat the visitors to tea, and then you invite them to take part in an auction of books and sketches contributed by good-natured authors and artists. In the case referred to the program consisted of apt quotations from Shakespeare, with new readings of him by local Shakespearean scholars.

Roux, Fraisato, of Turin, have published the last volume of General Pallavicini's Memoirs, with that the whole work is now complete. The third and last volume is the most interesting, containing many hitherto unknown incidents relating to the unity of Italy. There are letters, reflections, and notes written by General Pallavicini from 1852 to 1860. Under the rubric "Thoughts of a Veteran," we read what the author thought of Garibaldi: "Garibaldi is no eagle; he is a lion. A lion is distinguished by his strength, and not by his intelligence." In a letter written on the 25th November, 1860, the general narrates an anecdote about Cavour. Cavour, when speaking to Pallavicino about the conflict the latter had with Garibaldi, who was more attached to Mazziah principles, exclaimed "Oh! the Italian cause will consume many men before it triumphs!" "Yes," replied Pallavicino. "but not Count Cavour!" "Ah yes," replied Cavour, "also Count Cavour!" And this prophesied his own end, which was then near.

In its obituary notice of Miss Jean Ingelow, the *Athenæum* gives the following interesting details of the publication of her first collection of poems:—It is, we believe, not generally known that although this book was highly spoken of and admired, and the first edition was exhausted with reasonable promptitude, its publishers (Messrs. Longman and Co.) were not prepared to follow it up by a second; and when Miss Ingelow, accompanied by her mother, went to propose that they should do so, they said that they did not consider it would be prudent to incur the risk. As Miss Ingelow, who was much disappointed, was leaving their establishment, she passed in the doorway a man with a slip of paper in his hand, and two or three minutes afterwards was overtaken by a clerk, who came to say that Mr. Longman would be much obliged if she would return to his office. She went back, and was told that the man whom she had met had come with an order for 500 copies of her book. This, of course, necessitated the publication of a new edition, to be followed by many more editions, and henceforth Miss Ingelow had no more difficulties with publishers.

Messrs. Chatto announce a volume of "Tales from the Veldt," by Mr. Ernest Glanville, who has already written several novels. Sir Walter Besant's story. "The City of Refuge," was published last autumn in two volumes. It is now to be issued in single volume form. The next issue of Messrs. Jarrold's Impressionist Series will be a volume by Mr. George Morley. It is described as comedies of country life and town glamour, and has the title, "Sweet Audrey."

Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett's book on the recent campaign in Thessaly promises to be out about the first week of September. Miss Edith Sichel has writen a volume of considerable size on "The Household of the Lafayettes." It will be published on an early day by Messrs. Constable. Messrs. Pearson announce a travel book with the name, "In Joyful Russia." This title comes from the fact that the volume is a description of a visit to Russia at the time of the coronation of the present Tsar. The visitor was an observant American, Mr. John A. Logan, jun. Mr. John Murray is publishing here a series dealing with notable American women during colonial and revolutionary times. The next volume is likely to be especially interesting, as the subject of it is Martha Washington. It is expected that the Life of Spurgeon, which is now in preparation, will run to four volumes at least. The Syndics of the Cambridge University Press have commissioned Major Martin Hume to write a new History of Spain for the Cambridge Historial Series. The chapters relating to the reign of Charles V. will be contributed by Mr. Armstrong, Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.

Mr. Budgett Meakin, who has made Morocco his head quarters for upwards of ten years, is nearing the end of his book on "The Moors and their Country," which is likely to be the most exhaustive work on the subject. Mr. Meakin will leave Tangiers before very long to begin a series of lectures in his country, where he is well known as an intrepid and inveterate globe-trotter.

Messrs. Frost and Reed, the art publishers of Bristol, are preparing to publish an important work on "The Church Towers of Somersetshire." It will comprise fifty-one signed artist proof etchings representing the most famous ecclesiastical structures of the country. They have been drawn expressly for the work by Mr. E. Piper, and will be accompanied by a general introduction, as well as a descriptive article upon each subject by Mr. J. L. Warden Page, author of "An Exploration of Exmoor and the Hill Country of West Somerset." The work will be issued to subscribers only in 25 parts, and will be strictly limited to 225 copies edition de luxe, after which the plates will be destroyed and the type distributed.

Messrs. Jarrold and Sons, the publishers of "Black Diamonds" and "The Green Book," have concluded an arrangement with Doctor Maurus Jokai, whereby a series of his best known works will be produced. The next to appear, which will be "The Lion of Janina; or, The last of the Janissaries," translated by Mr. R. Nisbet Bain, will be published during September.

"Gyp" and M. Zola are almost the only French novelists whose works find a profitable sale in English translations. "Gyp's" novel "Bijou" is to be done into English by Alys Hallard, an English lady living in Paris; and the version will shortly be published by Messrs. Hutchinson. "Gyp's" "Chiffon's Marriage," which was the last of her stories to be translated, had a sale of some 10,000 copies in English.

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THE WORLD RUNS AWAY FROM US.

The other day we had a talk with a man who knew as little of the world around him as a baby. Yet he was a man of naturally fine intelligence. He had just been relieved from prison. Ten years ago he was incarcerated under a life sentence. Recently, however, circumstances had arisen which proved his innocence, and he obtained his freedom. But nothing seemed as before. He had been stationary while the world moved on. Many of his old friends were dead, and all were charged. A big slice of his career was lost, and worse than lost. Could he ever make it up? No, never. Besideds, although he had committed no offence, the mere fact that he had been convicted of one, would always place him at a disadvantage.

Different as it is in all outward conditions long illness produces results which resembles those of enforced solitude. When confined to our homes by disease we are virtually out of the world. Friends may and do pity us; but they do not lie down by our side and suffer with us. Ah! no. They go their own ways and leave us alone. In the midst of company we are still alone. Enjoyment, food, sleep, fresh air, movement, work, &c.—those are for them, not for us. Alas! for the poor prisoner whose jailor is some relentless disease. Who shall open the iron doors and set him free?

"I never had any rest or pleasure." So writes a man whose letter we have just finished reading. "In the early part of 1888," he says, a strange feeling came over me. I felt heavy, drowsy, languid, and tired. Something appeared to be wrong with me, and I couldn't account for it. I had a foul taste in the mouth, my appetite failed, and what I did eat lay on me like a stone. Soon I became afraid to eat, as the act was always followed by pain and distress. Sometimes I had a sensation of choking in the throat as if I could not swallow. I was swollen too, around the body, and got about with difficulty owing to increasing weakness.

"At the pit of my stomach was a hungry, craving sensation, as though I needed support from food; yet the little I took did not abate this feeling. My sleep was broken, and I awoke in the morning unrefreshed. For four years I continued in this wretched state before I found relief."

This letter is signed by Mr. Charles H. Smith, of 19, New City Road, Glasgow, and dated February 15th 1893.

Before we hear how he was at last delivered from the slavery of illness, let us listen to the words of a lady on the same theme: Mrs. Mary Ann Rusling, of Station Road, Misterton, near Gainsborough. In a brief note dated January 3rd, 1893, Mrs. Rusling says she suffered in a similar way for *over fifteen years.* Her hands and feet were cold and clammy, and she was pale and bloodless. She had pain in the left side and palpitation, and her breathing was short and hurried. No medicines availed to help her until two years ago. "At that time," she says, "our minister, the late Rev. Mr. Watson, told me of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and urged me to make a trial of it. I did so, and presently felt great relief. It was not long before the bad symptoms all left me, and I gradually got strong. I keep in good health, and have pleasure in making known to others the remedy which did so much for me."

Mr. Smith was completely cured by the same remedy, and says had he known of it sooner he would have been saved years of misery.

The real ailment in both these cases was indigestion and dyspepsia, with its natural consequences. Throughout the civilised world its course is marked by a hundred forms of pain and suffering. Men and women are torn to pieces by it as vessels are by the rocks on which they are driven by tempests. So comprehensive and all-embracing is it that we may almost say that there is no other disease. It signifies life transformed into death, bread turned into poison. Watch for its earliest signs—especially the feeling of weariness, languor, and fatigue, which announce its approach. Prevention is better than cure.

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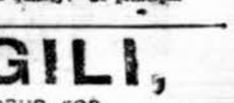

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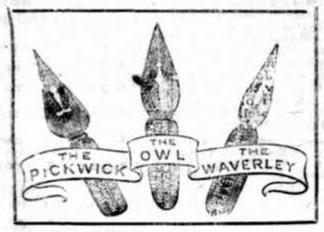

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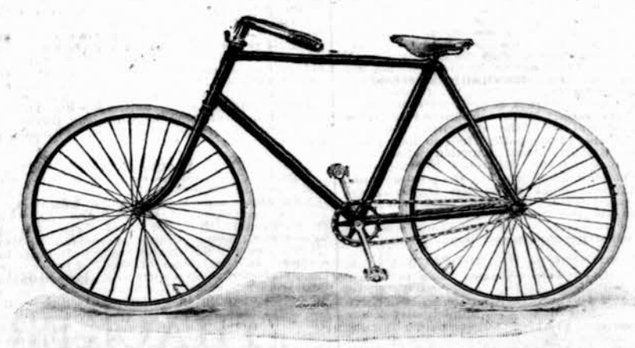

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